SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1853. NO. 64.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars an fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Juddicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Books Just Received.

A NEW Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson, 2 vols, 4 to

Woman's Record, or Sketches of all distinguished women, from the beginning, till A. D., 1850. *Arranged* in four eras, with selections from female writers of every age, by Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, &c., illustrated by two hundred and thirty portraits, engraved on wood by Lossing & Barrett.

Select British Eloquence, embracing the best speeches entire of the most eminent orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries, with sketches of their lives, an estimate of their genius, and notes, critical and explanatory, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., Professor in Yale College.

The Hundred Boston Orators appointed by the municipal authorities and other public bodies from 1770 to 1852, comprising historical gleanings, illustrating the principles and progress of our republican institutions by James Spear Loring.

Industrial Drawing, comprising the description and uses of drawing instruments, the construction of plane figures, the projections and sections of geometrical solids, architecural elements, mechanism, and topographical drawing, with remarks on the method of teaching the subject, for the use of Academies and Common Schools, by D. H. Mahan, L. L. D.

The Lady's oracle, an elegant pastime for social parties and the family circle, by Henrietta Dmount.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

May 2, 1853. 48—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

VALUABLE WARREN LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to move South, offers for sale his valuable lands lying in the Counties of Warren and Halifax, situate 14 miles from Warrenton and 8 miles from Littleton, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, containing 4,400 acres. These lands are equal to any in the County of Warren for the production of corn, wheat, and tobacco. About 700 acres of the tract is bottom land of a fine quality, one half of which is cleared and thoroughly canalled and drained, the other half is in original forest and heavily timbered. There is a sufficient quantity of cleared land on the tract, mostly fresh, to work fifty hands to advantage. The tract can be conveniently divided into three farms. It is unnecessary to give an extended description of these lands, as persons wishing to purchase will examine and judge for themselves. The subscriber being anxious to sell, will submit to a sacrifice to effect a sale; therefore persons wishing to invest capital in real estate would do well to examine these lands.

In my absence Mr. Evans will take pleasure in showing the land and making known the terms, which will be accommodating. S. A. WILLIAMS.

Warren County, N. C., May 9, 1853. 50—8tw

New Books.

NOTES and Emendations to the text of Shakespeare's plays from early manuscript corrections, in a copy of the folio, 1632, in the possession of J. Payne Collier, Esq., F. S. A.

The History of the Crusades, by Joseph Francois Michaud; translated from the French by W. Robson. 3 vols., 12 mo.

Hang Mair, a Story of Scottish life, by the author of Mrs. Margaret Maitland, Merkland, &c.

New edition of Smith on the law of contracts, with notes and appendix, by J. G. Symon, Esq. Third American edition, with additional notes and references to both English and American decisions, by William Henry Rawle, author of a Treatise on Covenants for Title.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

May 2nd, 1853. 48—

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French worked Muslin undersleeves,
Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,
do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,
do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation do do do
Lisle do do do
Bobbin do do do

Oct. 1, 1852 JAMES McKIMMON. 93—

HARRIS'S BAKERY.

NORFOLK, VA.

THIS old and widely known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms:

BUTTER CRACKERS, WATER CRACKERS, SUGAR CRACKERS, SODA CRACKERS, ANTI-DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS, AND WINE BISCUIT,

Also, MOLASSES CAKES, suitable for country stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.

Norfolk, April 25, 1853. 46—9m.pd.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

OFFER FOR SALE: 1,000 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
800 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime,
150 bbls. S. F. Flour,
12 Hhds. Sides and Shoulders,
10,000 lbs. Virginia Cured Family Bacon,
50 packages Refined Sugar.
Orders for Merchandize filled with despatch.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,

Portsmouth, Va. April 14, 1853. 49—3m.

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, which is in all respects, reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on account or to notes due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

Travellers Going North,

BY the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, accommodation train, (which leaves Raleigh at 5 a. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,) are informed that they will find an accommodation train to convey them to Petersburg, by the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad, in ample time to connect with the Express mail line to Baltimore.

Travellers will find this the most certain route, as there are two daily mail lines from Petersburg, North, besides one daily steamboat line to Baltimore, and two twice a week to Philadelphia and New York, direct by steamships.

For tickets and other information, apply to the subscriber at Gaston. JAS. B. TILGHMAN.

Agent G. & R. R. R. Co.

Office Greensville, R. R., N. C., Gaston, May 17, 1853. 53—1m.

GUN, LOCK-SMITH, AND BELL-HANGER.

CHARLES KUESTER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. CALL AND SEE.

Raleigh, February 21, 1853. 960—

Notice to Country Merchants.

WE have been making large additions to our stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

making our assortment as commanding as at any time during the season.

Merchants replenishing their stocks for the Summer months would find it to their interest to give us a call.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.

May 13th, 1853. 52—

N. B. Orders shall have our prompt attention.

S. & W.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND General Produce Brokers,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

OFFER their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.

Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER. JAMES C. WHITE.

April 7th, 1853. 41 3m.

WHOLESALE TRADE, For March, 1852.

OUR SPRING STOCK of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va. 34—

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of

STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

A TREATISE on the Adulteration of Food and Drink, and plain and simple directions for detecting them, with One Hundred Recipes for tooth powders, hair dyes, face powders, perfumes, &c. by M. P. Byrne, M. D., 1 volume, 12mo. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, April 18, 1853.

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.

PARISEN & KING'S

NEW YORK, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA FREIGHT, PACKAGE, AND PARCEL

EXPRESS.

Per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers, and public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements, with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of *Merchandize, Valuable Packages*, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular *Express* of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, JAS. H. KING, } Proprietors.
ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.

J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., W D. TOWNES, Petersb'g, Va., M. V. L. MAULE, Rich'd, Va., } H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of merchants at the following places—Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough, and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, p. m., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from N. Y. Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.

Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 39—1y.

House-Furnishing List.---Set No. 1, for Thirty Dollars.

THE following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs, and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Doz Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Corkscrew and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1853.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has recently returned from the Northern Cities, and is daily receiving his SPRING and SUMMER supplies, embracing every thing new and beautiful, all of which were selected with great care, purchased on favorable terms and will be sold at low rates.

He is at this time in receipt of the following: Black, brown, blue, olive, green and other cloths of various grades:

Semoni, bl'k doeskin cas., fancy casimere, a beautiful assortment, some very pretty Vestings, of every variety and style.

Light silk Vestings for Weddings and Parties, very rich, Cravats, Stocks and Ties, plain and fancy, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, silk and cotton half-hose, Gloves, silk and ganze Undershirts, fine dress Shirts and Collars, a large assortment very cheap, Linen and Cotton Drawers; in fact every article usually found in a gentlemans' Furnishing Store.

He has also on hand a fine supply of Clothing, both of his own and foreign manufacture, any or all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, and to dispose of it at a small advance for Cash or six month's credit to punctual customers.

Cutting done at short notice.

ISAAC PROCTER,
Merchant Tailor.
Successor to Oliver & Procter.

April 15, 1853. 43—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

Pleasant Grove Male Academy. Wake Forest, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., *Principal.*

THE next session of this institution will commence on the first Monday in July next. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights, and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session.

For further particulars address

DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, N. C.

May 12th, 1853. 973—115thJuly.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Oronoko Brand of chewing Tobacco Received this day by

D. D. TURNER.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH

Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.

President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

New Fancy and Confectionary Store,

ON MAIN STREET.

Between Messrs. Pomeroy's & Porter's Sign of "BIG BOOT."

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

Fancy Goods, &c.

French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving Cream, Essences, Hair Tonics, side, tucking and dressing Combs, Pocket Knifes, Scissors, Hairpins, Needles, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe brushes, Accordeans, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

Confectionary, &c.

Candies of all deseriptions, Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves in 2-4, 1-4 and 1-8 jars, Filberts, Almonds, Peacan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea Nuts, &c.

Cigars.

The choicest brands of Havannah, Principie and Regalia Cigars from 16 to 50 dollars per thousand.

Best lump and twisted chewing Tobacco, from 25 cts. to $1,15 per pound.

Groceries.

A general assortment. F. MAHLER & Co.

Raleigh, May 3, 1853. 48—

NORTH-CAROLINA AND NORFOLK.

THE PRACTICAL HATTERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in "NORFOLK," and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that "Merchants" will find it to their advantage to call before making their 'purchases.' Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage, may rely on having 'GOODS,' whether of our own 'MANUFACTURE' or 'IMPORTED,' as 'FASHIONABLE,' 'FINE and CHEAP' as any 'Northern JOBBER.' We earnestly request 'Merchants' to call and be 'CONVINCED,' that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies and Misses Bonnets, in great variety.

Canes and Umbrellas, wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

THIS beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible by the minutest description to give a correctidea of its utility. HATS made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new HAT, and painful headache. We could give you certificates of PHYSICIANS and the experience of the TRADE, but would prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior HATS.

☞ HATS made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7, Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

NOTICE.

THE 4th Annual Meeting of the Members of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held, at the Office of the Company, on the 1st Monday in July next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JAMES F JORDAN, Secretary.

Raleigh, June 2d, 1853. 53—td.

A. M. McPHEETERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

OFFICE AT No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

ALL packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.,
C. Dewey, Cashier do do do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear,
L. O'B. Branch, Pres't Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. Halifax, N. C.
H. D. Turner, J. Brown,
Williams & Haywood, J. M. Towles,
and John Primrose, Merchants, Raleigh.

May 9, 1853. 50—1y.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

JUST IN TIME!

PAPER-HANGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has just received 22 doz. rolls of superior Paper, consisting of gilded, glazed and various other figures, together with bordering of all kinds, which will enable him to do all kinds of paper-hanging in the neatest and most workman-like manner.

Also, a supply of Window-Curtains, Fire Screens, Reflection Paper.

All persons wishing anything in the paper line could not fail to be suited by calling on me, as I have paper at prices ranging from fifty cents to $1 50 per roll.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. J. HENRY HARRISS,

Upholsterer and Mattress-Maker.

Raleigh, April 15, 1853. 44—

Office R. & G. R. R. Company, May 5, 1853.

ON and after Monday 9th inst., the Accommodation Train will leave Raleigh at 5 A. M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and return the same days, leaving Gaston at 4 P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Weldon.

The train will connect both ways with the day train to and from Wilmington, and the trains on the Seaboard Road.

Raleigh, May 9, 1853. 50—tf.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

By Parisen & King's Express,

Direct From Our Manufactory.

WITHIN the last week we have received 100 Fine Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, 300 Superior Paris Linen Sacks and Sack French Coats, 200 White and Colored Marseille Vests.

E. L. HARDING.

May 9th, 1853. 50—

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Fine Table Cutlery.---

One sett Ivory Handled Balance Knives and Forks, 51 ps.
Ivory Handled Carvers and Forks,
Do. Game do.
Do. Butter Knives.
Also a good lot of Weeding Hoes. For sale by

J. BROWN.

may 25, 1853. 47—

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON

Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

WILLIAM H. JONES, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston, and Wake.

Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1853. 29—tf.

Saddler, Ferth & Ross' Mustard. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received a Pescud's DRUG STORE.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE.

THE Spring Session of this School will close on the 31st May, and the Fall Session commences on the 5th July.

A. C. LINDSEY.

Yanceyville, May 24th, 1853. 56—3t.

Bank of the State of North Carolina,

RALEIGH, May 4, 1853.

RESOLVED that the Branch of this Bank, at Elizabeth City, be discontinued, from and after the first day of June, 1854.

By order of the Board of Directory.

C. DEWEY.

May 13, 1853. 52—6w.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Just Opened,

SOME very fine Bracelets, and full sets of Breast Pins, Ear Rings, something new.

PALMER & RAMSEY.

May 34, 1853. 54—

Scotch Ale.

A FEW Casks Scotch Ale in Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April 11th, 1853. 42—

Gauze Merino Shirts.

50 DOZEN superior Gauze Merino Shirts, a very desirable article for Summer wear, at

HARDING'S.

May 9th, 1853. 50—

Irish Potatoes.

A FEW barrels of those superior Chenango Potatoes on hand—price reduced to close sales.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

We Study to Please.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. A NEW DRY GOOD STORE,

On Fayetteville street, second door below Messrs. Williams, Haywood & Co.'s Drug Store.

JOHN CREECH has just returned from the Northern cities, where he has purchased a large and beautiful assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of the latest styles and patterns for the Spring and Summer Trade. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Hats and Caps of all kinds; a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies and Misses Bonnets, and children's Hats and Flats, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Guns and Pistols, Hardware and Cutlery; a good assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols; a good assortment of men's and boys summer Clothing, which will be sold too low to fear the competition of Jews.

All persons in want of New Goods and good bargains will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I tender my most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage I have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of my business, to merit its continuance.

JOHN CREECH.

Raleigh, N. C., March 8th, 1853. 32—w.

ROBERTS'S COPPER, TIN AND STOVE DEPOT, ROANOKE SQUARE,

NORFOLK, VA.

IN STORE, a large and varied assortment of all kinds of COPPER and TIN Wares, at wholesale and retail, ower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard for steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES.

Of all kinds, for all purposes, Metallic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, &c., Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it, Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus, of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,

Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

April 19, 1853. 44—aw6m.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY &c. DRIECT IMPORTATIONS

E. P. TABB & Co,

HEAD OF MARKET SQUARE,

NORFOLK, VA.

HAVE received per ships Currituck, Star of the West and Conqueror, their Spring importations, comprising a full assortment of

Elwell' Weeding, Hilling and Grubbing Hoes,
Best C S Spades, Trace, Halter and Backband Chains,
Long and short handle Fry Pans,
Table and small Cutlery, a great variety.

To which they invite the attention of purchasers, pledging themselves to furnish every article as low as it can be purchased in the Northern cities.

April, 26, 1853. 46—w3w.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all persons from trading for a Land Warrant, made to Sergant William Eaton of one hundred and sixty acres, which warrant had the assignment and was lost, miscarried or robbed from the mail about the 23 of March last, without my knowledge or consent; this is therefore to put all persons on their guard, as I intend applying for duplicate of the same.

WILSON FULTIN.

Danbury, Stokes County, N. C., May 16th, 1853. 58—6w.

PETER W. HINTON, Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

NO. 1, 2 & 3, ROTHERYS' WHARF,

NORFOLK, Va.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.

Advances made on consignments.

Strict attention paid to forwarding and receiving merchandize.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh,
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh,
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.

April 19, 1853. 44—w.6m.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

COURT OF EQUITY, SPRING TERM, A. D. 1853.

Linville Williams, Emerilla Williams, Sam'l. D. Caldwell and his wife Susan, *vs.* John Williams, Henry Williams, James Toliver, Catharine Williams, John Wesley Williams, Alfred Clawson and wife Nancy, Martha Ann Williams and Polly Jane Williams.

I

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

DAVIDSON COUNTY, May 28, 1853.

To His Excellency, David S. Reid:

Sir: In my last communication my remarks were confined mostly to the character of the better lands and soils of Mecklenburg and Rowan. These lands are probably the best in the State of their capacities as a whole, or if their producing powers in the aggregate are considered. This view I intended to express, notwithstanding the fact that in dry seasons they suffer more than others which are much less fertile. But these lands have not been fully tested, though they have been cultivated for more than half a century, perhaps more than a century. They must have been highly productive when they were first tilled. But it appears to me that great productiveness does not belong to first series of years after tillage begins. It is true that when new lands are cleared of the forest that the first crops require no fertilizers. The growth is almost spontaneous. The planter sows and his harvest is sure. But when exuberance of fertilizing matter is nearly exhausted and the soil begins to flag, it should by no means be regarded as used up, that it must be abandoned, and that new fields must be cleared. Instead of regarding the soil as having passed its best and most productive period, it should be considered as only subdued and ready for the true system of cultivation. The soils of England, which have been cultivated eighteen hundred years, produce more by the present system of husbandy than they could have produced during their first years of tillage. Parts of New England and New York yield a greater profit than they did at their first settlement, I mean that they will yield a greater number of bushels of wheat and corn than when they were in their virgin state. Hence, the idea that old lands are comparatively worthless should be exploded, and the sooner this is done the better.

Now, to apply the doctrine to the Providence tract, the western Cabarrus, those lying between Concord and Charlotte—and to these may be added the rich red lands of Uwarrie and Caraway—I say to apply this doctrine to these lands, I believe that they are only subdued, and that they are only just now ready to yield their maximum harvest. No one, however, should misunderstand my views, for I do not mean that by pursuing the old plan of cultivation, by treading in the old track, that these lands are capable of producing more than they do now, but it is by tillage, by the use of those appliances which are truly modern that these results can be expected. I have no doubt that many plantations whose yield of cotton is ordinarily 1,600 lbs. may be made to produce 3,000 lbs., and those which yield 800 lbs., 1,200 lbs. My opinion is based on present modes and means, or present labor and present husbandry. If by a slight addition to modes and means, 2,000 lbs. of cotton are produced to the acre, why is it not rational to suppose that by bringing all the present appliances of husbandry to bear upon tilliage that such a result may be realized? There is no doctrine which is so important to be inculcated as the foregoing, for so long as planters look upon old soils and old lands as worthless, so long their efforts will be deferred. But when once they are so satisfied of the truth that old lands are susceptible of improvement, and especially, if they can be made to believe that by culture, they are capable of producing more bushels and more weight of corn and cotton per acre, than when the plough first broke up the surface, they will be ready for trying better systems and better modes of husbandry. Well, history sustains this view. All history relating to agriculture sustains it. It is but the experience of the experienced—of those who have tested the doctrine. It is true you will not see it stated in the words in which I have presented it now, for with me it is a deduction from history. I see it in the results of English husbandry, and I see it in the results of the best husbandry both of the south and north in this country.

I am Sir, most respectfully,
Your servant,
E. EMMONS.

May 29, 1853.

To His Excellency, David S. Reid:

Sir: The subject of improvement of old lands takes a broad field. It might be expected, and perhaps demanded, that I should sustain and carry out the doctrine of the last communication by a statement of details, how old lands should be treated in order to bring up their productiveness to a standard higher than they possessed in the first periods of cultivation. I shall not attempt, however, to do this with any degree of fulness, and before I touch at all upon the subject, I wish to make a remark or two which have a general bearing upon the whole subject. In the first place, agricultural writers when they propose improvements are very apt to make them too sweeping. They, for instance, propose deep draining, deep plowing, lime as a fertilizer, etc., or some special mode of procedure in order to obtain a given end. Now, general doctrines are excellent when they are general; but it frequently happens that there are important exceptions. It is not every field which requires draining, some may be injured by it; it is not every field which requires lime, and even when it is required the conditions are not the same. If the soil is destitute of organic matter or quite deficient in it, lime, though it may be wanting in the soil, still, without giving also a supply of organic matter, it will be useless; it will fail, and the planter will be disappointed. He will say to his neighbors that he had tried lime and it did no good; he has lost his money and his labor. Now, no sensible man need be told that such a result is doubly bad. The same may be said of phosphate of lime and of guano. If the farmer or planter is unacquainted with the composition of his soil; if he is ignorant of the conditions which are necessary to insure good results, there are many chances to one that he will fail in the use of a recommended mode, or in the use of a good fertilizer. My doctrine, therefore, is that all general doctrines as set forth by writers should be reduced to specialities as far as possible; that is, while the doctrine is set forth in general terms, the conditions which are required for their successful working should be laid down also. But all this would require investigation; it would demand very close observation; and, perhaps, more still, the chemical examination of the soil. Now, I believe that because investigation *is required*, many failures happen to the very best modes; that, though there is a looseness in stating doctrines and facts by writers, yet there is only one source of disappointment; there is remaining a want of expenditure of thought upon the subjects by the farmer himself. There are some men whom I believe are more lavish in the expenditure of money than they are in the expenditure of thought; though the rule generally is, not to expend either, especially in husbandry. There is still another class quite unlike the two former; that class who take in all the doctrines and digest none—whose minds are like a stuffed sausage full of meat, which is not of the least use to the membrane which contains it. Again, some suppose that planting and farming may be successfully prosecuted, on the same plan that a cook makes up her fries and cakes; that is by receipts which tell them how a good crop of corn, tobacco, or wheat may be raised. There is much of this kind of husbandry every where, for if there is no written form of a receipt, there is about the same thing in the brain; there is a routine without thought, which is carried out mechanically. There is no expenditure of thought about the conditions of the soil, or the climate, or peculiarities of the seasons. There is no employment upon which thought might be so profitably expended, as agriculture, deep thought, too; but it cannot be given without elementary knowledge. It is true we may think about the result of an experiment, but of its success or failure, we can form no judgment without instruction in the elements of Agriculture. I am, Sir, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
E. EMMONS.

A Sentimental Youth, having seen a young lady at home, bending over something in her lap, and weeping bitterly, took the first opportunity of questioning her as to the cause of her sorrow, and was perfectly awe-struck on being informed that she was only peeling onions.

Here is a "case," for the lovers of logic: "B. says all Britons are liars. Now B. himself is a Briton; therefore B. is a liar. Therefore the Britons are not liars; and B. being a Briton is not a liar and so on *ad infinitum*."

"My Dear," said a [illegible] to a lady to whom he was [illegible], "do you wish to make a fool of me?" "No," replied the lady, "Nature [illegible] to that trouble."

A gentleman praising the generosity of his friend, observed: "He spends his money like water." "Then of course he liquidates his debts," rejoined a wag.

BENNETT'S LAND BILL—THE DISTRIBUTION QUESTION GENERALLY.

The position of the Democratic press in this District is one involving something of pain, but nothing of embarrassment. Its convictions are called upon to discharge an important duty—it devolves upon them to defend the policy and the principles of their party against the attacks—not of their political opponents, but of those who have obtained some prominence in the ranks of the Democracy, and who still claim to occupy a position in that party, while they aspire to its highest honors and rewards. They are also pained to know that the position of Mr. Leak and others, is brought to bear against the ablest and most faithful champions of Democracy in the other Districts. An intelligent and valued friend, writing to the Raleigh Standard from the Salisbury District, speaking of the contest there between Messrs. Craig, Democrat, and Osborne, Whig, says: "The Land distribution is Mr. Osborne's hobby, and its advocacy by leading Democrats, one of his most earnest arguments. A *Whig* principle sustained by Democratic authority!" But, unpleasant as this may be, and much as the Democratic papers of the District might wish to avoid any controversy with gentlemen claiming to belong to the party, their course can admit of neither doubt nor hesitation; and however much it may be the fashion with gentlemen who are conscious of occupying an erroneous position to denounce in advance that exposure of their errors which they know that the press, in the conscientious discharge of its duty, will be called upon to make, the duty of making it is none the less imperative or the less likely to be complied with on that account; and, indeed, we fear that Mr. Leake or any individual claiming to run as a Democratic candidate in any other District in the State, would find himself in as direct antagonism to the press of his party there as Mr. Leake complains of finding himself in this.

We publish in to-day's paper, a certified copy of the much talked of Bennett's Land Bill, which, by some hocus pocus was got before the last House of Representatives, and passed by a majority of ten on a vote which lacked over fifty of being a full one. Some few Democrats voted among the ninety-six in the affirmative—among the rest, Mr. Venable of this State, whose course has been harped upon as committing the party of the State to the policy of Land Distribution. The result will show how far this can be done.

We have examined the vote by which this bill was passed; out of the whole body of the Southern Democrats, it received but six votes; and of these, but three hailed from the old States—one from Virginia—Beale—who has not been re-elected; one from North Carolina—Mr. Venable—who is yet to be disposed of; and one from Georgia, a State which actually received the full cash value for the lands which she originally ceded to the United States. The other three votes are from Tennessee, Louisiana and Kentucky, all new States, and all acquired by the cession of the old States, or by purchase, at a later date. And it is upon this meagre showing that it is sought to commit the Democratic party of the South to this affair. The great body of the Northern Democratic vote comes from the Tariff sections of Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut, and indicates, as plainly as one thing can indicate another, the effect which the gentlemen voting for such bill supposed it might tend to bring about, namely—either an increase of the tariff, or at least that it would prevent any reduction thereof. The truth is, that no ingenuity can torture the action of the last Congress into an approval of the distribution policy on the part of the Democracy of the country, any more than the unauthorized action of individuals could compromise the party in this State in opposition to the express resolution of its last State Convention, held last summer, which affirms—

"That the public lands are the common property of all the States, to be held by the General Government as a common fund for the payment of the public debt and other charges upon the public treasury."

It will be seen from the above that the much-talked of distinction between the lands and the proceeds was not recognised by the Democracy of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, barely a year since. The resolution says distinctly, the *public lands*, and not merely the *proceeds* of the public lands. Yet with this fact on the record, so plain and undeniable that it can neither be evaded nor explained away, we find some few members of that State Convention now going in direct opposition to the letter and to the spirit of the very resolution which they themselves assisted in putting forth, while with a strange perversity of judgment or a strong reliance upon the gullibility of the public they contend that it is those who still hold to the doctrine of the above quoted resolution, and not they who have changed. It is odd but amusing.

But even admitting that the Land Distribution scheme was founded upon a proper principle, as it is the reverse, it need require no explanation to show the manifest inequality and injustice of its application as contemplated by Bennett's Bill, which gives to the little State of Arkansas, twice as much as to North Carolina, with three times the population; which gives to Georgia, which received three millions for the cession of her lands to the United States, as large a proportion as Virginia or North Carolina, which States ceded them freely, and which, above all, gives the lands as grants—as donations—the use of which, and the purposes to which they are to be applied by the sovereign States, are dictated to said sovereign States, by their creature—the General Government. No wonder then, that the States Rights men of South Carolina voted against it in a body.

But we hardly care for dwelling upon this bill. The inequality and injustice of its provisions are admitted by all. The erroneous principle upon which it and similar measures are founded, whether with the practical absurdity of them all, and the random and unsupported statements and *ad captandum* appeals of their advocates, are the real objects of animadversion—the real points upon which it is the duty of the press to lay the exact State of the cases carefully and dispassionately before the people, many of whom have neither the time nor the opportunity of examining for themselves. To this object we shall devote the remaining portions of the present article.

We are told every day by those who urge upon us the adoption of the distribution policy, that the land system of the United States as it now exists, has a direct tendency to stimulate in an undue proportion and at our expense, the growth of the new States of the West, wherein the lands lie; and as proof of this they instance the States of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, in which a most remarkable progress in population has certainly been made, arising, in a great measure, from the influx of European emigration, of which the Northwestern portion of our country receives the main body—particularly of the Germans. It appears from the statement of the Land Office, made up to June 30th, 1853, that the amount of all lands sold in all the land States and territories up to that date, had been one hundred millions of acres.

Now we would ask, if, with sales of only a hundred millions of acres in the course of its whole administration of the public lands and territories, the effect of the present system has been, as contended, the undue stimulation of the West at the expense of the old States, what would be the effect of a system which would throw as large an amount as the whole of the past sales into the market at once, and in the hands of thirty-one States, anxious to realize, and offering all sorts of inducements to purchasers? The average amount of lands sold every year will not now reach five millions of acres. There are only two possible means by which twenty-times or even ten-times that amount could be sold—one by supposing that ten or twenty times as many people could be induced to leave North Carolina and the other old States as had been leaving it, and going to settle in the West, which would soon work a more grievous depopulation than any we have yet been threatened with, and must, if at all carried out, cause a perfect exodus to which that of Ireland would be hardly a circumstance. The other would be, by the absorption of these lands or land warrants by foreign speculators, to whom the public lands—still, at least a vast and unmonopolized field for expension and refuge for the landless—would pass for a mere song, and the great public domain become the foundation of future landed aristocracies, instead of being a refuge for industry and a home for coming millions of independent proprietors. One or the other of these things is inevitable, if the lands proposed to be distributed among the States be sold at the rate in which it is proposed to distribute them; and, unless they can be sold, what is the use of having them; or how are the magnificent projects based upon their distribution to be realized? While five millions of acres per annum are found sufficient to supply the legitimate demands of the market, how will it be possible to dispose of one hundred millions without they be taken up by speculators, and at a most ruinous deduction? Under any view of the subject large [illegible] of Western lands thrown upon the market, [illegible] many parties anxious to realize, could hardly [illegible] be prejudicial to a State like this, to which [illegible] revolting weakness is a desire to move off—and this weakness could hardly fail to receive a stimulus from the representations and inducements held out for settlement in some of the land States or territories.

The amount of public lands disposed of in every other way up to the 30th June, 1851, was one hundred and two millions of acres, of which twenty-one millions and a quarter were for internal improvements in alternate sections; forty millions and a half donations and grants for schools, universities, etc., made in all cases to the territories, the most of it over the Rocky Mountains, where some effort is made by Congress, which is charged with the government of the territories, to develope them, in some way, in discharge of the trust imposed upon it, and for the purpose of consolidating possessions against the Indians, &c. Twenty-seven millions of swamp lands have been ceded to the States in which they lie; as yet the States have not done any thing with them. They are not looked on as property by the United States. Fifteen millions and a half have been taken up for military lands upon warrants, issued under various acts. The number of acres for which warrants have been issued under the several acts of 1847–50–'52, has reached 25,520,860, up to the present time.

From these state ments it will be seen in the first instance, that the whole amount of United States lands given for purposes of internal improvement, has been 21,235,570, in alternate sections; and this has not been given as a donation, but as a compensation for certain benefits to accrue thereby to the remaining sections; and we have little doubt but that such benefit has, in most cases, accrued. It is the system which has tended to abuse, and at any rate, should, we think, be put a stop to,—not only on that account, but because, besides having these abuses of its own, it leads the way to others, and gives rise to looser construction, and more lavish demands. Undoubtedly, the just plan is to sell the lands for the cash, put the money into the Treasury, and reduce public debt and taxation. But, although we cannot go, as Mr. Leak does, for alternate sections, we fully agree with Mr. Douglas, who denies that the granting of such alternate sections is a question either of distribution or donation. The case simply is this: The United States is a great land owner; she has millions of acres which have been for very many years in market, without a chance of selling them, on account of their unfavorable location. The State or States in which they lie, come forward and say: Give us alternate sections of six miles through these lands, on condition that we will make a Railroad through them, and enable you to sell the remaining bonds for double the price which experience has proven you could not get for the whole.

This is evidently a plain bargain, founded upon a valuable consideration, and has no affinity with the reckless and foolish system of land distribution which it is lugged forward to justify. It is neither grant nor donation, but a fair business transaction, made by the greatest land owner in the world, which may, in more than one case, have resulted very favorbly to the other parties, but certainly has been no loss to the Federal Treasury.

But we have heard a great deal about the immense deterioration of "Poor old North Carolina" and the great and unparallelled growth of her Western rivals. Now strange as it may appear to those who have heard this tune played so persistently, the fact is that the estimated value of property in North Carolina exceeds that in any Western State of the same population, and would leave a larger sum per capita for her inhabitants, even counting the negroes. Her debt is the smallest in the Union in proportion to the population. It is all gammon to suppose that the Western States have escaped debt. On the contrary, they are heavily indebted, and it is but recently that their accruing revenue has enabled them to meet demands for interest and current expenses. The debt of Ohio is nearly twenty millions—that of Illinois, seventeen millions, and that of the other in proportion.

It became the system of Imperial Rome, in her degeneracy, to grind vast sums out of the people of the Empire, by inordinate taxation, and then to restore a portion of it to them in charity, by which means they were taught to look to the government, and not to their own efforts for assistance. This is the system of all so-called "splendid" and "beneficient" governments; whereas, the theory in this Republic is, that power is delegated by the people for specific object; that public property and public taxes should be employed for the purposes of carrying out these objects, and not diverted to others, with which the people have not entrusted their agents—either State or Federal; that it is wrong in principle, and foolish in policy, for Congress to distribute to the States the lands, since the amount raised from that source must be immediately withdrawn, in the shape of revenues, to make up the deficiency—we care not whether that deficiency operate by causing an inrease of the tariff, or by preventing a reduction; the one fact is certain—namely, that just so much more money will have to be collected by taxes than would otherwise be necessary. The same demagogueism that preaches up Homestead bills to all sorts of people, and land distribution to all the States, might, and may be carried, unless checked, to its legitimate effects, in the increase of taxation, and the erection of public granaries, out of which an impoverished people will be fed with public gratuities.

Wilmington Journal.

The Yacht North Star.—The London *Times* of the 3d notices at considerable length the arrival of Commodore Vanderbilt's yacht, North Star, from New York. Her appearance, construction, and equipment, the editor says, present so many novel and curious features to English naval men, that many opinions have been expressed as to her merits. The *Times* says:

"Most of the old-fangled notions of builders of English ocean steamers are completely discarded in the North Star; and, although it may be questionable whether the adoption of so much of the principle of the American lake and river boats into the uses of transatlantic steamships as in the case of the North Star, is in the long run desirable, yet it is certain that this beautiful ship is in the highest degree worthy of attention, and that many points, particularly those in reference to her model and water lines, are eminently calculated to convey useful hints to builders and steamship owners on this side, who have been so repeatedly and thoroughly beaten in the great race of steam navigation going on between the British and American steamships. The external appearance of the North Star from the absence of bowsprit and figure-head, and the abrupt termination of the bow of the ship, which is quite perpendicular, is different from that of any of the English steamers, and is certainly foreign to the ordinarily received views of shipshape appearance on this side the water. Her model is, however, the *perfection of beauty*, and gives promise to the highest speed at the least expenditure of motive power. The public are freely admitted on board, and the ship is exhibited by the officers with the greatest courtesy. The fittings of the cabin are the especial theme of admiration of most of the visitors, and it is difficult to believe that any royal or imperial yacht could be supplied with greater luxuries or conveniencies, or with greater taste and elegance. With regard to the machinery, although its excellence in a mechanical point of view is admitted by engineers, yet, as it sets aside all preconceived notions as to the desirability of working the cranks at a great elevation on deck on board ocean going steamships, the English marine engineers seem hardly disposed to recommend the adoption of the principle, foreseeing that much danger of damage and derangement is hazarded by having so much top-hammer on deck in heavy weather. The rigging of the ship is very slight, and comes hardly under the denomination of 'jury rig,' the Americans in all cases trusting to the machinery as the propelling power, and using sails merely for the purpose of steadying the ship in a seaway."

The North Star would stay some ten or twelve days at Southampton. It is stated that during one twenty-four hours her log shows she ran three hundred and forty-four miles, the greatest number ever made by an Atlantic steamer by fifteen miles in twenty-four hours—the greatest before being that of the Baltic, viz., three hundred and twenty-nine miles. The engines were stopped but once on the voyage—the fourth day out—for fifty minutes, "to key up." She was driven at moderate speed, her engines going from thirteen revolutions at the start up to seventeen revolutions, the highest number on the day of arrival. Average steam seventeen tons (twenty pounds, with throttle valve one third open. The coal consumed was five hundred and twenty-one tons, or about fifty tons per day. The ship made several times fifteen knots by the log.

For the Standard.

Supreme Court Reports.

Mr. Editor:—Allow me your columns to express my thanks to "Perrin Busbee" and "W. W. Holden" for the fine appearance made by the two numbers of 1 *Busbee*. If their title pages shewed that they were printed at the *Office of the Standard*, of course, I would not have so tried your modesty as to send my compliments to seek the public through your columns. But in the absence of explanation as to who the "W. W. Holden" thereupon named may be, I certainly am not to know that he is—He of the Standard. Therefore, I may very well whisper to the Standard that "W. W. Holden" who printed 1 *Busbee* has exhibited therein a specimen of printing that has not been equalled amongst all the *North Carolina Reports* from the beginning; one which entitles him to the appellation hitherto solely worn by the other *W. W. Holden*—viz: the *Standard* man.

Nothing, Mr. Editor, can be more delicate than the attention which "W. W. Holden" has paid to the *Bar*, by giving them the benefit of so good paper and such excellent type, put up in a manner so creditable to the craft. It is well known that if the *Bar* has any weak point, it lies in their eyes, and not in their consciences. Devoting their lives to the perusal of black letter, and notes and small type, and their own manuscripts, they take to spectacles at an earlier period than the followess of any other calling. For instance, there is our Supreme Court. I understand that when that tribunal is set, (the Judges, Clerks, Marshal and Reporter, all having on spectacles,) a more venerable company it were hard to find. Yet I venture to say that the author of 1 *Busbee* is not so old as some of the others. That his glasses are not for ornament, sufficiently appears by their not being of gold. Still I take this method of saying publicly, that I—and I use spectacles neither in public, nor in private—knew the Reporter when he was a young man. He cannot be much over—but I forbear. It goes to confirm this view of the feebleness of sight *enjoyed* by lawyers, to hear, that in a late case, strongly contested before the Supreme Court, although the Court was divided upon almost every other point, it *was assumed as a maxim* that persons whose sight has failed through age, cannot be called *unsound!* xiii *Iredell*, 356. And although the careless reader might gather from the case on page 491 of the same book that the Court was disposed to value itself upon its eyesight, yet a closer examination suggests that the proposition there laid down has its ambiguities. "*His eyes were as good as ours*" is certainly skilfully worded, and likely to be taken *in mitiori sensu*; yet there is the ambiguous "*were;*" and the suggestion that "his eyes" may possibly be even *better* "than ours;" and moreover, unless parol evidence shall show how "good" "his eyes" are, how shall it be known what is gained by bringing up Supreme Court vison to their Standard? I conclude then that the presentation of the clear page of 1 *Busbee* to our weak eyed fraternity, entitles "W. W. Holden" to their thanks. No doubt he will receive them; and moreover, in case he ever shall have occasion "to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded," no doubt but the Profession will stand by him to the last——dollar. This latter conclusion is of the more importance, because no one can doubt but that a generous tempered publisher of *Reports* will ere long become fascinated by the exciting game therein periodically brought to his attention. Certain it is, that an observation extended through several *Terms*, of the unerring manner in which justice closes in upon some one of the parties to suits—now the defendant, and eke, now the plaintiff, must stir the blood, and if one has litigiousness in him, must cause it to blossom and bear fruit.

Having thus presented my views as to the great merits of the publisher of 1 *Busbee*, and shadowed forth the rewards so probably in store for him, I propose to speak of the Reporter. The disappearance of the blank quarter and half pages which so marred the later volumes of the Reports is a merit as well of the publisher as the Reporter. These blanks, so disagreeable to the eye, and peculiar to our Reports, answered but one purpose—to increase the price of books already disproportionately expensive. Then, the spaces left between the cases were, in some of our latest volumes, much larger than formerly; and I may add, out of all taste. It gives some idea of their superfluous size, to observe that in the *English Reports*, published by *Little & Brown*, of Boston, the page of which is over forty per cent larger than that of 12 & 13 *Iredell*, the intervals between the cases are barely a half-inch long, whilst those of the latter books are a full inch and a half. It is very gratifying to observe how completely these things have been swept away under the administration of our new Reporter. The page of 1 *Busbee* is longer and broader than its immediate predecessors. Indeed it is considerably the largest page ever given to the N. C. Reports. The following is the result of some little pains I have been at in comparing the pages of various volumes of *Dev., Dev. & Bat., Iredell* and *Busbee*. Without making allowance for blanks, if one hundred pages of *Busbee* are worth $1.00, an equal number of *Dev.* ought to bring $0.88½; *Dev. & Bat.* $0.93½; 1 *Iredell* $0.92½; 6 *Ired.* $0.84½; 12 *Ired.* $0.81½; 13 *Ired.* $0.76. If to these deficiencies are added what is clearly superfluous of the blank spaces, 12 *Ired.* is worth (as compared above) $0.75, and 13 *Ired.* $0.70. In arriving at this result, I adopt as a line, the average of ten lines taken at random from various pages.

Here, then, at the outset, we discover an improvement in pecuniary value amounting to nearly one-third of the whole. If we could reduce to dollars and cents, the increased advantages arising from the superior execution of the book as respects printing and reporting, this difference might be enhanced to one-half.

What has been attained however in 1 *Busbee* is much less considerable than what is promised. There is an air of good taste and of attention which inspires hope that in future our Reports are in all respects to be equal to those of any other State. For instance, Mr. Busbee furnishes his brethren with an index of matters upon the cover of the number, which is very convenient, and will be thoroughly appreciated by those who, upon the circuit, are suddenly called upon to apply a principle dimly recollected as being *somewhere* in "a late number." Besides, and this is worthy of remark in a N. C. book of Reports, no case is sent to the public without a statement of the facts upon which it arose—either by the Court or by the Reporter. Then the misprints, which in former volumes were legion, have now been reduced to a mere handfull, and are generally of that degree for which the Law does not care. And here particularly does it become me thrice to cry *Vale!* to a stranger whom of late I have frequently met among the opinions. I allude to "*Scire Facias.*" I was upon the point of starting a query, in the corner of some newspaper, as to the origin of this phrase, but was deterred by a fear lest I might involve myself in a difficulty similar to that begotten by "*distributee*" a year or two since. As it is, although I am gratified to learn that it is no more, yet I confess the disappearance does not do me the good it would have done some terms ago. I was gradually becoming reconciled upon the ground of precedent, of which there are about fifty in favor of the new expression. Moreover, I said to myself that the Latin has been a dead language so long, no wonder that some of its phrases are beginning to undergo decomposition.

The only point remaining is—the cost of the book. Of this I hear nothing, but I have confidence that among the other improvements will come one in this respect. That a great diminution of price can be afforded at any time shortly is not probable. The subscription list contains now only about 125 names. It cannot be expected that Mr. Busbee shall, so long as the number of buyers remains so small, do more than what he has already accomplished;—accomplished, I mean, by diminishing his own profits thirty per cent., and giving to the profession a book worth fully fifty per cent. more, if you take into consideration the quality as well as the quantity of the material. If any thing farther is justified by the increased patronage afforded the work, Mr. Busbee will doubtless let the Profession know it. We have assurance, in what he has already done, that he looks upon his present office as one from which he may derive reputation rather than profit. I trust the one, as usually happens, will bring the other. Hitherto, not a third of the practicing lawyers in the State have been taking the Reports as they have been issued. Truth to say, the inducements to subscribe have not been great. They are now as great as they can be. I hope most sincerely, that the 400 practicing lawyers in North Carolina will give in their names to our new Reporter, so that he may receive the encouragement his enterprise deserves.

June 20, 1853.

For the Standard.

Ma. Holden [illegible] professional beat of Penitentiary notoriety [illegible] journals, [illegible] many hopeful hearts [illegible] State, hearts in which there is a hope that [illegible] will be built. The institution is wanted as an [illegible] measure. It is also wanted as a place of terror to evil doers, also a place or means of punishing more certainly a certain class of [illegible].

North Carolina has not more or worse villians than other States—in fact her citizens are, as a general thing, better law abiding people than many other communities, owing principally to the agricultural employment of her masses. The villians of the old North State are as capable of improvement as the villians of other States.

The principal improvement to be looked for in such cases should in my opinion be financially. I cannot from my own experience believe in a prison reform in morals. If you see a good citizen after prison discipline, my word for it he was on the whole a very good citizen before, and his crime was more a folly than a crime. He was led into some trivial error only.

The reasons for a State Prison are few and good. Its main object is a place of punishment, not a school of reform, farther than regular habits, free from the vices of intemperance and vicious society would naturally lead. It should be a work house in fact—a place of severe, unmitigated slavery and servitude in all its horrors. No inducement should be held out to a half starved, ill fed vagabond idler to get there to satisfy the wants of nature. The only other feature should be to make the punishment profitable to the State.

We hear from no quarter any great objection to a Penitentiary except its cost. This objection is not good. The cost can be made a source of profit, if we allow no false theories of reform to interfere with its operation. Make it, as it should be, a work house, and not let us hear of a man going there a second, a third and a fourth time. Let the rigors of the place be a sufficient inducement to to terrify a man from a second visit to its walls. The terms of punishment ought to prevent a second offence against the laws. Rigorous prison discipline will do more than all your humane mildness to terrify a transgressor. Let the way of the transgressor be hard in earnest, if you wish to reform him.

If our Legislature will not erect a State Prison for the State, let an act of incorporation be passed to individuals to build a prison and work the fellows under proper restrictions. The charter should be very favorable to capitalists, and at the same time allow the State to become owner of the property by paying a fair equivalent. I can see no good reason against allowing convict fellows to be worked by a company for profit. Individual interest would compel hardship enough, and the effect throughout the State would be to restrain men from crime, knowing that capitalists would be making money from their servitude. This plan of course would not be profitable to the State, but the expense of the affair could be tested and the State could enjoy the advantages of a prison except the profits of labor.

If this plan cannot be adopted, let the Legislature pass a law to work the convicts in the county jails. Many could be worked there profitably, and men might be hired out to work with ball and chain and returned every night to the walls of the prison. If they could not be hired out the Sheriff could work them on the streets of coast towns, under proper and suitable laws. Prison confinement is severe any way, but to make it salutary it should be severer than we now have it.

I hope this subject will be agitated in some form before the next State elections. One of the three forms let us have—a Charter, a Prison by the State, or Jail Discipline.

Yours, &c. M.

That our readers may see how far Christianity mingles in the religious feelings of the rebels, we copy one of their proclamations:

"Yang entitled the eastern King, and General in-Chief, with Seaou, entitled western King, also General-in-Chief of Thaeping, by Divine appointment Emperor of Theenkwo, the Celestial dynasty, unitedly issue this proclamation, to announce that they have received the commands of Heaven *to slaughter the imps and save the people.* According to the Old Testament, the Great God (Shang-te) our Heavenly Father, in six days created the heavens and the earth, the land and sea, men and things. The Great God is a spiritual Father, a ghostly Father omniscient, omnipotent, and omnipresent; all nations under heaven are acquainted with this great power. In tracing up the bygone ages, we find that since the time of the creation of the world, the Great God has frequently manifested his displeasure, and how can it be that you people of the world are still ignorant of it? The Great God in the first instance displayed his anger, and sent down a great rain, during forty days and forty nights, by which means the flood was produced.

"On a second occasion the Great God manifested his displeasure, and came down to save Isreal out of the land of Egypt. On a third occasion he displayed his awful majesty, when the Savior of the World, the Lord Jesus, became incarnate in the land of Judea, and suffered for the redemption of mankind. In later ages he again manifested his indignation, and in the Ting-yew year, (A. D. 1837,) the Great God sent a celestial messenger, who was commissioned by the Lord of Heaven, when he ascended on high, to put to death the fiendish bands. Again he has sent tae Celestial King to take the lead of the empire and save the people. From the Mow-shin to the Sin-hae year, (A. D. 1848–51) the Great God has compassionated the calamities of the people, who have been entangled in the meshes of the Devil's net; on the third moon of the latter year the exalted Lord and great Emperor appeared; and in the 9th moon Jesus, the Saviour of the World, manifested himself, exerting innumerable acts of power, and slaughtering a great number of impish fiends in several pitched battles; for how can impish fiends expect to resist the majesty of Heaven? and how, we would ask, can the Great God fail to be displeased with men for worshipping corrupt spirits, and performing corrupt actions, by which means they greivously offend against the commands of Heaven! Why do not you, inhabitants of the world, awake! Having been born in the present day, when you are permitted to witness the glory of God, how fortunate may you esteem yourself. Happening upon such a time as this, when you experience the great tranquility of the days of Heaven, it is time for you to wake and arouse. Those who comply with the will of Heaven will be preserved, and those who disobey the celestial dictates will be destroyed. At the present time, this Tartar fiend, Heenfung, (the Emperor,) originally a Manchow slave, is the perpetual enemy of our Chinese race; moreover, he has induced men to assume the form of fiends, to worship the corrupt, while they disobey the true Spirit, and thereby rebel against the Great God, on which account Heaven will not endure and men are determined to destroy him. * * *

"Our army, wishing to carry out the virtuous feelings with which the Great God loves to foster human life, and receives men into his compassionate embrace, has set forward on its march of benevolence, embracing all in its charitable folds. At the same time we lead forward our generals and our troops, carrying to the utmost our fidelity in recompensing our country, in which we cannot refrain from displaying the same spirit to the end. These, our views, are now communicated to you all. You ought to know that since Heaven has sent forth the true sovereign to rule over the people, it is yours to aid the monarch in establishing his dominion. Although the devilish fiends should amount to millions, and their artful schemes to thousands, yet how could they withstand Heaven? To kill without warning would not be agreeable to our feelings, and to sit still without saving the people is not what a benevolent person would do; we, therefore, earnestly issue this special proclamation, beging you people early to repent and vigorously to awake. Worship the true spirit, and reject corrupt spirits, become men once more, and be no longer fiends, when, perhaps, you may attain longevity here and the happiness of Heaven hereafter. But if you still persevere in your obstinate stupidity, both gems and stones will be alike demolished, and then when you come to gnaw your own navels, it will be too late to repent."

We learn that it has been asserted in various parts of this district that Mr. Craige is in favor of donating the public lands to the States to the exclusion of the old. This is FALSE in each and every particular. He is opposed to donating them at all, adhering boldly to the true Democratic principle of suffering the lands to remain where they are, in the hands of the General Government, as a fund to defray its expenses and avert taxation [illegible] people.

Salisbury Banner.

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IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, AND NAVAL STORES,

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HAVE in Store, and offer for sale,
P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and
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Baltimore and Western [illegible] Shoulders and Sides Bacon,
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Hennessy London Dock Brandy, vintage of 1848, in half pipes and demijohns.
Choice old South Side Social Maderia Wine, in qr. casks and demijohns.
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Old Bourbon Whiskey.
Cincinnati Rectified Whiskey.
Baltimore and Philadelphia Gin.
N. E. Rum.
Imitation French Brandy.
Old Apple Brandy.
Pure Malaga Wine.
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Champagne of the celebrated "Heidsick" brand.
Also in yard, 500 casks pure Eastern Lime.
All of which they offer at the lowest wholesale rates, and upon accommodating terms.

WILSON & GRICE,
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June 20, 1853. 64—3mpd.

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Baltimore, June 1853.

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June 22, 1853. 64—6m.

New Publications.

BEATRICE, or the unknown relatives, by Catherine Sinclair, author of Modern accomplishments, Modern Society, Modern Flirtations, &c; Wild Jack, or the Stolen Child, a Sketch of Life, together with other highly interesting stories by Caroline L

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1853.

☞ Gen. Quitman, who was a member of the Mississippi Convention, stood up manfully in that body against the exercise of unconstitutional power by the general government. He declared himself strongly in favor of the Pacific Road, "but was fearful of sacrificing the spirit of the Constitution, of the accumulation of power in the hands of the general government, and the invasion of the liberties of the people. These were the dangers which threatened to follow any and every unconstitutional exercise of power by the federal authorities of the nation over the rights of the States.

If the Railroad was to be built by the government, the people ought to be free to travel on it without charge, and hire ten thousand tavern keepers to keep good houses for their accommodation on the route. He mentioned these things to show the extremes to which one false step might lead—the destruction of our system of government, the glorious fabric erected by our forefathers."

Gen. Quitman is not mistaken in his reading of the signs of the times. The tendency is, we repeat, to consolidation—to an absorption of all power and influence by the general government. We sincerely believe that the true principles of our government were never in greater danger than they are now. In times of prosperity like these, we are too apt to forget that evil is in our path besetting us on every hand. The sea is smooth, and the gallant ship rides it in glorious sunlight, with all sails set before a favoring breeze; but the storm only slumbers, and may break suddenly in its fury upon us; or it not so, the worm working silently in the hull, through this long pause of peace and prosperity, may accomplish what foreign invasion and unconcealed movements might in vain attempt. We look to the general government not only for too much, but for almost every thing. We look to it to give us money—*our own money*—to build Railroads, to construct canals, to improve harbors; we look to it to divide lands—in other words, to benefit us by divisions of property, or by gifts, forgetting the fact that all wealth is taken from the earth, and that no State can be independent which relies on bounties instead of labor. Wherever the Constitution sanctions improvements by the federal government in the States, we are not only willing but anxious to see improvements made; and so, according to this principle, we should be pleased, for example, at the passage of bills to open Nag's Head and to improve the Cape Fear Bar; but a demand for what is due and right, as in these cases, cannot be urged as a pretext for the expenditure of millions on works which are local and not national in their character.

But the true principles of this government are in peril only so far as Congress is concerned. Franklin Pierce is President—the iron-will of Jackson is in him, as his mantle is upon him; and we have no fears that he will fail the honest masses in the hour of trial. That hour of trial he is surely destined to encounter; but we believe he will walk through it, as on other occasions of a like character, with a purpose and a nerve which no combination of events or circumstances will be able to shake.

APPOINTMENTS OF CANDIDATES.

The candidates for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District—Messrs. Boyd and Puryear—will address the people at the following times and places:

At Madison, in Rockingham county,	28	June.
" Wentworth, in " "	29	"
" Reidsville, " " "	30	"
" Lexington, " Davidson "	4	July.
" Cotton Grove, in " "	5	"
" Lethco's, " " "	6	"
" York Meeting House (near Fulton) Davie county,	7	"
" Mocksville, in Davie "	8	"
" Jacob Fraley's, in Iredell "	11	"
" East Bend, in Yadkin "	13	"
" Brookstown, in Forsythe "	14	"
" Kernersville, " " "	15	"
" Spainhours's, " Stokes "	18	"
" Hawkins, " " "	20	"
" Sexton's, " Ashe "	25	"
" Chesnut Hill, " "	26	"
" Cranbury, " " "	27	"
" McMillan's, " " "	28	"
" Gap Civil, " " "	29	"
" Glade Creek, " " "	30	"
" Dobson, " Surry "	1	Aug.
" Mount Airy, " " "	2	"

Col. Thomas Ruffin, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Newbern District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Sparta, Edgecombe county, Wednesday	June	29.
Snow Hill, Greene " Thursday	"	30.
Stantonsburg, Edgecombe co., Friday	July	1st.
Goldsboro', Wayne county, Monday	"	4
Kinston, Lenoir county, Tuesday	"	5
Tuckahoe, " " Thursday	"	7
Trenton, Jones " Friday	"	8
Richlands, Onslow county, Saturday	"	9
Jacksonville, " " Monday	"	11
Swansboro', " " Tuesday	"	12
Capt. Oglesby's School-house, on Bogue Sound, Carteret county, Wednesday	"	13
Beaufort, Carteret county, Thursday	"	14

Burton Craige, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 7th District, will address the people at the following times and places:

July 1, Geo. Fesperman's company,	Rowan.
" 4, at Monroe,	Union county.
" 7, at Stamey's Store,	Lincoln county.
" 9, at Grouse's,	Gaston county.
" 12, at Wadesboro'.	
" 16, at Wilson,	Union county.
" 19, at Newton,	Catawba county.
" 21, at Rock Spring Camp Ground,	Lincoln.
" 23, at Dallas,	Gaston county.
" 25, at Mount Pleasant,	Cabarrus county.
" 27, at Grassy Creek,	Union county.

☞ We invite attention to the Prospectus in our paper to-day, of the "Daily and Tri-Weekly Globe," to be published in Portsmouth, Va., by Lawrence Badger, Esq. Mr. Badger goes to Portsmouth upon the invitation of a number of prominent Democrats, to devote his services to the promotion of the cause. The Democracy of Portsmouth and of the region round about will find in Mr. Badger a sprightly and entertaining writer, an original thinker, and a sound Democrat. He deserves success.

A Convention. Johnston and Wake have held meetings, the proceedings of which have already been published; and it is understood that meetings were held in Orange and Warren on Saturday last. The day fixed for the Convention is Thursday next, the 30th.

COL. BOYD.

We hear the most satisfactory accounts from the sixth Congressional District. Col. Boyd, the Democratic candidate, is acquitting himself in the most gratifying manner before the people, and making friends daily. We learn, from gentlemen every way competent to decide, that he is an overmatch for Col. Puryear in debate; and having the advantage of the federal candidate in both principle and argument, it is no matter for surprise that Col. Puryear is losing ground.

We hope the Democrats of the District will permit us again to remind them of the importance of organization—of making ready to *poll every vote*. The door is to turn and open on this hinge. A *full* Democratic vote is a Democratic victory.

A friend in Stokes gives the following sketch of the discussion between the candidates at Stokes Court House:

"Col. Boyd met Col. Puryear at our Court last week. I can assure you that the "old wheel horse," Boyd, made a favorable impression on the minds of the sturdy yeomanry of this County. Puryear, as usual, and as many of his party are wont to do, raved and ranted, and ranted and raved, and flitted over the old issues of Bank, Bankrupt Law Tariff, &c. as lightly as possible; but upon the land question he dwelt for a considerable time. He was for North Carolina all the time—was, in fact, the most devout friend our old State ever had. So ardent was he that he was in favor of receiving a full and equitable share of the proceeds of the public lands, or a share of the lands, or a portion, however small, and by any means it could be procured. He was much excited while speaking. Boyd replied, and interrogated him upon the Bank, Tariff, and other questions, which was answered by Puryear in a way to convince many that he was on *both sides* of these important questions. Boyd contended for the Democratic policy in regard to the land question—quoted President Fillmore's message to show that he, even as well as the Democrats, was in favor of pledging the lands to the payment of the national debt—denied the Constitutional right of Congress to distribute the proceeds, but said that if it was the policy of the government ever to divide the lands among the several States, after paying off the public debt, he thought North Carolina should have an equitable share. But he believed there was no probability of such a policy being adopted in his time, if ever. During his speech he was calm and cool, and his arguments were plain and conclusive. The Democracy in this County are in good spirits, and are of opinion that Boyd will get as good a vote as Gov. Reid did last August."

☞ A Correspondent of the Norfolk Argus, writing from Raleigh under date June 13th, says:

"Raleigh is well named the City of Oaks; city and country are beautifully blended by the multitude and luxuriance of these monarchs of the forest within its limits. After these trees, the first object of interest which strikes the attention of the visitor is the chaste and beautiful Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, which of itself would be sufficient to stamp the impression of Charity and benevolence upon its citizens and the State; but humanity, a principle inherent in this people, stimulated at the proper time by the ardent and zealous philanthropy of Miss Dix, "the Howard of our age"—conceived the noble purpose of erecting here also an Asylum for the Insane. The State House of North Carolina is a magnificent structure. No State in the Union has one superior. The other public buildings here are not remarkable. The Episcopalians have just completed an elegant and commodious church, after the model of St. George's, New York, and is a becoming testimonial to the faithfulness of the clergyman—the eloquent and pious Dr. Mason—so long their minister. This is also an important business place. The merchants are refined, wealthy and enterprising. Brought in constant contact with the taste and fashion of the whole State, they are induced to provide the richest and most extensive stocks of goods. My limited opportunity of acquaintance and association (for which dear sir, I am mostly indebted to you) with these gentlemen, fully satisfies me that our improved facilities of intercourse will be fraught with the most salutary results. Norfolk is their market for many articles, and we have their sympathies and preferences."

☞ The last Democratic Pioneer contains a spirited account of the recent discussion between Dr. Shaw and Mr. Outlaw, at Camden Court-House. It is evident that Dr. Shaw has the advantage of Mr. Outlaw in debate. He is a more ready and fluent speaker than the latter, and he puts his points in excellent style. Col. Outlaw must feel embarrassed, in reviewing his recent course in relation to Gen. Scott; and here, especially, Dr. Shaw "subjects him," as the Pioneeer says, "to the refined cruelty of an inquisitorial torture." We shall transfer the Pioneer's article to our next issue.

Dr. Shaw deserves the enthusiastic support of every Democrat and State rights man in the District.

☞ The Outlaw Will Case is still under consideration in Wake Superior Court. The arguments, it is thought, will be commenced this (Tuesday) morning.

The South American States. Every arrival from the countries bordering on the South Pacific, brings us intelligence of great interest. Tranquility is never of long duration among the people or the nations in that section. At last accounts there was less prospect of a war between Peru and Bolivia. The Peruvians do not feel inclined to fight, besides which the government of Bolivia seems to have sufficient work on hand to keep the disaffected portion of its own inhabitants, without seeking additional trouble abroad. The enemies of President Belzu are said to be collecting a strong force on the Buenos Ayres side, under the generalship of an ill-treated ex-President, and the consequence is that we may expect soon to hear of a successful revolution in Bolivia. In order to give our readers some idea of the character of Belzu, it is only necessary to mention that the American Charge is the only member of the diplomatic corps near his government, he having dismissed both the Chilian Minister and Peruvian Charge, and insulted the British Charge so grossly as to compel him to leave. All was quiet at Valparaiso; the crops had yielded immensely, and steam communication with the principal ports on that side of the continent had imparted great activity to the people.

Starching Linen. To those who desire to impart to shirt bosoms, collars, and other fabrics that fine and beautiful gloss observable on new linens, the following recipe for making gum arabic starch will be most acceptable, and should have a place in the domestic strap-book of every woman who prides herself upon her capacity as a housewife and the neatness of her own, her husband's, and family's dress; and if she does not take pride in these things her husband is an unfortunate man:

"Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water, (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then, having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner will give the lawns (either white, black or printed) a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good, much diluted, for thin white muslin and bobinet.

Augusta Chronicle.

☞ We publish below a deserved tribute from the Goldsborough New Era, to the genius of "*Tenella*,"—also a poetic effusion over this signature, appealing to the Poets of the State to rouse themselves, "for the morning is breaking," and "the rainbow of promise illumines the sky." We are pleased to learn that the volume of Poetry referred to, will be put to press at an early day:

N. C. Poets and Poetry. There is considerable talent for poetry in North Carolina; but which, like every thing else of our State, has only been partially developed. Of poetry by the sterner sex, *Philo Henderson's* undoubtedly stands at the head; of that by the softer and fairer portion or bards, "Tenella" must be awarded the chaplet for the best. When we encounter any poetic waifs which we know to be by a son or daughter of North Carolina, we shall, if they bespeak genius in the author, give them an insertion, believing that our readers will gladly see a part of our space thus disposed of.

We present two this week. One is by "*Tenella*," and is a very pretty appeal to the "poets of North Carolina." It has not called out all of her powers; and does not exhibit, by any means, the full force and grace of her genius; but it is equal to the subject, which did not admit of a full exercise of the fancy. We hope she will be gallantly and handsomely responded to. While prose men are awaking up to the importance of bringing to light the hidden wealth that lies in the rough quarries of the earth, the poets should arise, and assert in musical numbers the mental wealth that lies beneath the rough exterior of our plain, blunt, honest citizens; as well as paint in the unfading colors of word-prisms the opulence of scenery that makes a thousand beauteous landscapes from the Sounds to the mountains.

From the N. C. University Magazine.

TO THE POETS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Come rouse you! ye poets of North Carolina,
My State is my theme and I seek not a finer,
I sing in its praise, and I bid ye all follow,
Till ye wake up the echoes of "Old Sleepy Hollow."

Come show to his scorners "Old Rip" is awaking.
His sleep like the cloud of the moring is breaking;
That the years of his slumber, at last have gone by,
And the rainbow of promise illumines the sky.

His place in the Union is glorious I ween,
For he's one of its Fathers, the good old thirteen.
Ah, some of its sons take a pride in his glory,
And are telling to others his unwriten story.

Then will ye be silent, nor add to his fame,
Let others the deeds of his greatness proclaim!
Oh can ye not warble one note in his praise?
One song in his glory, say, can ye not raise?

Come! rouse ye, and aid them the silence to break;
Come, show to the world that his muse is awake,
That her vot'ries tho' humble rich incense can fling,
Pure offerings to lay on her altar can bring.

The spell of the Manitou draws to a close,
The shriek of the steam-king disturbs his repose,
As he dashes in pride o'er his iron war path,
Like an arrow that's sent by a brave, in his wrath.

The breath from his nostrils is filling the land,
And swift is the stroke of his iron-bound hand;
But let not the echoes of labor, though sweet,
Be *all* in the Hollow the stranger to greet.

Come, show him that wood-notes are sung in its bowers,
That in its deep shadows there blossom sweet flowers,
That bright gems lie hid in its forest of pines,
As well as rich ore in the depth of its mines.

I would build for its muse who has slumbered so long—
A temple where all may repair with a song,
Of the gems and the flowers a garland I'd twine,
To lay as an offering on Poesy's shrine.

'Tis a labor of love, and I ask for your aid,
To gather the flowers that bloom in the shade—
To seek for the jewels that half hiden lie,
To catch up the wood-notes that unheeded die.

Bring gems of the present, bring gems of the past,
And let their bright rays o'er the future be cast,
Let a rainbow of Fancy and Poesy gleam,
Far over the white clouds of labor and steam.

Tenella.

We add, that any poetry written remotely or recently by North Carolinians, that has not yet been sent in, may be forwarded to W. L. Pomeroy, Esq., Raleigh, N. C. and its merits will be passed on, determining whether it be given a place in a book of N. C. Poems shortly to be published. It should be sent by the 10th of July at farthest.

To the Editor of the Standard:

Sir: Allow me through the medium of your paper to make an explanation on one point contained in the statement of Mr. Branch, in the Standard of the 25th inst., in relation to carrying the mail over the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

From that statement the public are made to understand that no schedule to connect with the Express train would be acceeded to by the Department. This I understand to be otherwise. When it was first determined to run a day train, and discontinue the night train over the Raleigh and Gaston Road, no other schedule was talked of (or as I believe thought of) by Mr. Branch, than to leave Weldon and Gaston on the arrival of the cars from Petersburg and Portsmouth, about 1 P. M., and arrive at Raleigh by 6 P. M. This schedule, though objectionable and inefficient compared with a connection with the regular mail train, I have good reason to believe would have been acceded to and would now be acceded to by the Department; but Mr. Branch, in his letter of the 19th May, proposes a schedule to delay the mail at Weldon for the arrival of the express train from Wilmington, (a train which can bring us no mail,) and arrive at Raleigh at 9½, P. M., too late for the delivery of the mail matter that night. To this schedule the Department refused its assent, and assigned as one of the reasons that the mail matter, for delivery at Raleigh, would be delayed from 16 to 17 hours. This supposed delay Mr. Branch is disposed to treat rather unlairly, by applying it to mail matter which passes through Raleigh. The remark was made in reference to the proposed schedule, and referred only to mail matter to be delivered at Raleigh.

My apology for this explanation is, that I am very desirous the mail should continue on the Rail Road, and have little doubt that by conforming to the schedule first proposed the object would be accomplished, and our citizens receive their mail 12 hours sooner than at present. WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, June 28th, 1853.

Consumption among Printers. The Utica *Gazette*, in noticing the death of Mr. John H. Congrove, a journeyman in that office, aged twenty-two, remarks:

"The frequency of consumption among printers has excited remark among medical men, and many theories have been advanced to account for it. A very interesting article recently met our eye, taken from a medical journal Philadelphia, attributing to printer's ink noxious qualities of a volatile character, which implanted in the lungs the seeds of tubercular phthisis. A more probable cause is confinement of the body in positions admitting little muscular movement, especially of one side of the lungs, and irregular hours and habits of life. Compositors on daily, especially morning papers, are necessarily irregular in their habits of eating and sleeping. They are confined in rooms not always the best ventilated, at late hours, and under circumstances calculated to tax the physical powers to the utmost. In large cities this is especially the case; and no one who knows the habits of journeymen printers in New York would wonder at their liability to a disease like a consumption in its causes and character."

The Weather. Oh, the weather! It would take a long Thermometor to tell how hot it is, and has been for the last week or two. The earth is parched and dry, and reeking with heat. We live in hopes of rain and cooler times; but we feel more like "annexing" the *climate* of Canada than that of Cuba just at present.

But seriously, the drought is becoming a serious matter, not only in this vicinity, but we see from our exchanges that it is wide spread, extending throughout South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and other States. *Salisbury Banner.*

Correspondence of the [illegible]

Philadelphia, [illegible] 1853.

To the Editor of the Standard:

This city has become rather too large to be thrown into general excitement, by any thing short of a revolution. About in spots, it may be occasionally moved, but even then, it is only for a short while. At this writing, something in the latter way is stirring up disconnected localities, and with rather unusual success. It is about Arthur Spring, the wholesale murderer; and arose in the manner and form following:

Spring was really executed; that is admitted, at least among reasonable people, and some members of the medical faculty, examined the body after death. This, I believe, was in reference to its phrenological developments. The learned Doctors found, of course, that the bumps indicated a penchant for blood, and especially as two Juries had found him guilty of murder. After their examination had closed, one hundred dollars were offered for the skull but refused. The entire remains were then passed over to the Rev. John Street, or rather to his order, for interment in the City burial ground. From this point, there seems to be some little fog over the transaction. At all events, a disinterment for a further examination, has established one of two things: either that Spring has never been executed, or that he has turned to a log of wood, which is, at this time, the only representative of the body.

I suppose the mystery admits of the usual solution. You have, no doubt, heard of the multitude of uses to which the carcass of a dead horse may be appropriated. Well, the body of a human being is equally available. As a subject, an ordinary diseased body, is worth twelve dollars. A burked body, or an executed body, is worth fifty. The bones of either are worth about ten dollars if green, if dry, they rate at about thirty. When skeletonized, they are worth one hundred and fifty dollars: but to bring that, the work must not only be done by a skillful hand, but the whole two hundred and fifty-four bones must appear in their proper places. The body of Spring, I have no doubt, has glided into this mercantile channel; but, by what means, it is not easy to divine. The burkers, or skeleton makers, are wide awake all night as well as all day, and know their business like a book. Besides, these unearthly professors, for that is what they call themselves, occupy places into which no human being but themselves will ever enter, except in a bag. Fancy to yourself a dark hole two stories under ground, made darker by a few dim tapers, with a large pile of red bones in one corner, a few mutilated bodies in the other, and a large kettle, boiling away in a third. Would not this be a safe retreat? Well, Spring is now in a place like this, and if he had gone there after his last murder, no police officer in America would have troubled his head about him.

The old Keystone is getting ready for the Fall election. The Pierce majority will be maintained, and perhaps increased; but there will be but little excitement.

The season is draining our city of its fashionable society. The watering places attract many, but, just now, country cottages are the rage, and every wealthy citizen has at least two, one for himself and another for his horses. The poor remain in the city and fare a thousand times better.

Another awful fashion has grown upon us within the last few years. In high life, whenever a wedding takes place the happy couple leave immediately for Europe, for a year's tour. If the law of primogeniture obtained among us, in twenty-five years half our real estate would be in the hands of foreigners, at least by birth. The practice, however, is too ridiculous to last.

The thermometer is an hundred and something in the shade, so I will stop. S. H.

For the Standard.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Mr. Editor: I have been informed, through the the Standard, that a Convention has been called, to meet in Raleigh on the 30th June, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. When Mr. Venable declared himself a candidate, immediately upon his return from Washington, I was strongly in favor of a Convention; but ever since Mr. Lewis became his opponent, I have been opposed to one; and it does seem to me, at this stage of the game, the movement is a very unwise one, to say the least of it. These gentlemen are fairly in the field, and have actually warmly canvassed, for nearly two months, with no Whig candidate, nor is there any prospect of one, unless this very Convention, in failing to nominate either Venable or Lewis, but some other man, and thereby create such a breach in the party as to invite one into the arena. No good can possibly grow out of this proceeding, while on the other hand, much harm may; for I assure you, Mr. Editor, that the people (the masses) have already taken sides, and it will be no easy matter to turn their attention in a new direction, however strong party ties, and successful party drilling, may have been heretofore.

I suppose the object is to throw both overboard, otherwise why call a Convention? Every man can certainly vote, if they wish to do so, because, even upon the supposition that both these gentlemen are regarded as evils, the lesser evil can be selected. If another should be nominated, the evil might be still greater.

It seems very clear to me, in case Mr. Venable should be the nominee, and Mr. Lewis, thereupon, thinks proper to decline, that, if not the major part, a large number of his friends, will refuse to support Venable, and some might be induced to vote for a Whig in preference. And the same would be the case on the part of Mr. Venable's friends, in the event that Mr. Lewis receives the nomination. Such will be the natural course of things. If the people are now pretty equally divided between them, (as some think they are) would they not remain so? and, notwithstanding the large Democratic majority in the District, would there not be great danger of running in a Whig, even were the race single-handed against either one, but more especially, if a new man is brought forward by the Convention, to the exclusion of both?

But I have no idea that either will decline, Convention or no Convention, and I hope will not, as the race has been commenced, and so far continued in good earnest between them, and thus may it be ended.

No delegates, (appointed by a regular meeting) will be sent from Granville; her people are satisfied with their *old representative*, and will, on the day of trial, prove their faith by their works, in giving him an *overwhelming* majority. A large number hold my views upon this subject; for, notwithstanding they and I, opposed Mr. Venable at the last election since it is perfectly understood that he continues fully to acquiesce in the compromise measures, and will go to the death against the acquisition of *Cuba* or *any other territory*, either by *stealing* or otherwise; and because, an earnest has been given on his part, that he will contend manfully for North Carolina's share of the public lands, (the Democratic doctrine upon this subject having become obsolete,) will support him most cordially in the coming election.

A GRANVILLE DEMOCRAT.

Granville, June 24, 1853.

[We are authorized to say that Mr. Lewis will abide the action of a Convention. This has been his position from the first. Ed. Standard.]

Washington Affairs.

Washington, June 24. R. Augustus Erving of Connecticut, for some years past private secretary of Gov. Seymour, of that State, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Russia.

Robert J. Walker was yesterday commissioned as Commissioner to China.

The President has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition. He called to-day in his carriage accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Webster, for Sir Charles Leyell, the eminent English geologist, who is now stopping at the National Hotel, and visited, with him, the prominent points of interest about Washington.

It is said there is to be no examination of the clerks in the Post-office Department until all the removals and appointments are determined upon. Another report, that gives plausibility to the statement, is that upwards of twenty removals were made to-day.

The Postmaster General and several other officers of the Government have taken rooms at the Union Hotel, Georgetown, during the warm season, and the President, I learn, intends to remove shortly to an elegant cottage in the suburbs of the city.

Secretary Marcy has engaged one of the elegant Houses on Vermont avenue, about being erected by W. W. Corcoran.

The weather has been waxing hotter and hotter for several days past. The thermometer is ranging from 90 to 97, and unusual sickness prevails.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Turkish and Russian Ultimatums—Split in the English Cabinet—South Carolina and British Subjects—The Zollverein Treaty—Forces, Mission of Russia—Fleets and Armies to Assist Turkey—Austrian Mediation—Decline in Cotton—Advance in Breadstuffs, &c.

New York, June 21st. The steamer Humboldt, with Southampton dates to the 8th inst., and 135 passengers, reached her wharf about 3½ o'clock, p. m. Among the passengers are W. Cullen Bryant, of the New York Evening Post; Mrs. Col. Fremont and family; R. Schleiden, special envoy from Bremen; R. Bingham, Consul General from the English Government to Caraccas; N. Brown, late American Consul at Rome; and R. W. Sykes, bearer of despatches from the Mexican Legation at Paris.

The steamer Cambria arrived out on the 6th, and the Baltic on the 7th.

England. A split had occurred in the English cabinet between Lord John Russell and the Irish members, and the latter had sealed their resignations. Munsell, Keogh and Sadlier had withdrawn.

The income tax bill had passed the House of Commons.

The subject of the imprisonment of British colored subjects in S. Carolina was about to be brought before Parliament.

The exports for the month of May exceeded those of the same month last year by £3,250,000.

The Patent Gutta Percha Works at London had been burnt, involving a loss of £100,000.

The screw steamer Times, a Dublin and Liverpool packet, with 300 passengers on board, had burst her boilers, by which nine persons were killed, and many frightfully scalded.

Germany. The ratification of the Zollverein treaty was confirmed at Berlin on the 2d.

It was still hoped that the peace of Europe would be preserved, but further advices from the East were anxiously awaited.

Turkey. The news from this quarter is decidedly warlike. The English fleet in the Mediterranean had been ordered to the Dardanelles, and the fleet in the Channel had been despatched to the Mediterranean. The French fleet had also arrived in Bessica Bay. The Russian forces were moving towards Moldavia and Wallachia, the frontier provinces of Turkey, and the Russian troops in Warsaw had received orders to proceed, by forced marches to Bessarabia. The military preparations of the Turks were of the most gigantic character.

The Egyptain fleet with an army of 20,000 men were proceeding to the aid of the Sultan, and the Turcoman chiefs were busily engaged in raising an army of 100,000 men for the assistance of the Porte. Similar efforts were also being made in every province of the Empire. The mediation of Austria and Prussia were spoken of to avert the threatened war, and Count Nesselrode, with important despatches, had arrived in London. A late despatch to the London Times says that the Emperor of Russia had sent a courier to Constantinople with the demand that Menschikoff's last proposition should be complied with in eight days.

The Markets. *Liverpool, June 7.* Wright and Gandy quote a dull and heavy Cotton market, with a decline of ⅛d. per lb. in transactions made privately. The circulars generally, however, quote the market unchanged. Sales on the 6th of 6,000 bales, and on the 7th of 5,000 bales, with a small demand from speculators and exporters. The dullness of the market is owing to the unfavorable aspect of political affairs. At Manchester, prices were easier without any marked decline.

Breadstuffs. Richardson quotes flour less in demand after Tuesday, with moderate sales at 6d per barrel advance since Friday. Other circulars quote flour active at 6d a 1s per bbl. advance for the week. Corn is unchanged. Fine qualities of wheat had advanced 1d since Friday. Other circulars quote 2d a 3d per 70 lbs. advance for the week. The arrivals of breadstuffs were small.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs in the London market had considerably advanced, and were very firm. The money market had improved.

Further Foreign News by the Niagara—The Threatened War in the East, &c.

Halifax, June 28. Not having been able to send through all the news by the Niagara, from Liverpool, the 11th instant, by reason of the thunder storm, the following is now forwarded:

Russia and Turkey. The Russian army had not moved to the Pruth at the latest dates.

Letters from Petersburg state that the Emperor's course on the Turkish question was generally approved.

The Turks and Greeks in Syria and Turkey fully approve of the sultan's course. Voluntary subscriptions were being made by his subjects towards arming the country.

The latest advices were considered decidedly less favorable to the maintaining of peace.

The messenger sent from St. Petersburg to Constantinople had no discretionary power given to him, but simply was charged with the Czar's demand, for the Porte's acceptance of Prince Menschikoff's ultimatum in eight days, or submit to the consequences.

Prince Gartschankaff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army in Bessarabia.

Count Nesselrode, jr., is not charged with any authoritive mission to the Western Courts that can alter the position of affairs. Meanwhile, the Porte prepares bravely for defence. Orders had been given to Naunk Pasha, formerly Governor of Arabia, a man of much energy, to attack the Russians with his 40,000 men if they attempted to cross the River Pruth.

Abras Pasha's force of 40,000 Egyptians, commanded by Sultiman Pasha, with the Egyptian fleet of twelve vessels, were daily expected at Constantinople.

Mustapha Pasha, Governor of Therregomle, offers to raise 200,000 Albanians and march them on any point. Renderban Bey also demands permission to raise a force in Kurdestan.

The arming of the fleet was progressing with vigor, and all the spare labor in Constantinople, was employed in conveying ammunition to the forts.

The present Ottoman forces number 139,000 regulars, and a fleet of 1,500 guns besides 6 steamers and 22 smaller craft. The total land force organized is 449,000.

A Russian force of 120,000 infantry hangs on the Moldavian frontier; and it is rumored that the Czar will himself come to Ismael.

It is stated that the Turks will make, not the Danube, but the range of the Balkans their line of defence.

While thus preparing for war, the Divan does not neglect chances for peace. Arbitration had been spoken of, and Raschid Pasha was in favor of such a solution, but several of his colleagues opposed it.

Rumor states that Austria offers informally to mediate, to allow the Czar an apology to retreat with honor.

It was positively stated by the London and French press that the English fleet had orders to join the French in the Bay of Besika, but on the 2nd of June they had not left Malta.

The Very Latest.

London, Saturday, June 11, A. M. No accounts have come to hand of the advance of the Russians.

The Porte had addressed a note to the great Powers, defending the course pursued by him towards Russia, and setting forth that certain concessions will be made to Christians to remove all just grounds of complaint.

DIED.

Near Elevation, Johnston County, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Caroline Hardee, consort of Bright Hardee, and eldest daughter of Nathan and Penelope Morgan. The deceased was much respected by all who knew her. Her death was sudden, casting a cloud of sorrow over a pious family. She has left two infants. [Com.

Christian Sun and Spirit of the Age will please copy.

DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER to be published by the 10th or 15th of July, in Portsmouth, Va., L. Badger, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms:

Daily for Town and Daily mails - - - $5
Tri-Weekly for the Country - - - $3

Address the Proprietor.

Portsmouth, Va., June 21st, 1853. 94

NEW JEWELRY of all kinds, receiving every week, something fresh and new styles.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

THE GENIUS OF ENTERPRIZE!

A great Power was ushered in the commencement of the present century, the consummation of Science and Art, whose wide and influence upon the Greeks and Romans were almost instantaneously felt upon the world, by its intermingling with the elements of moral gloom. The human intellect seemed to have been locked during the long and tedious Winter, with no softening spring to awaken and revivify its inactive powers. But at length the dawn of a brighter day began to appear, and slowly and majestically arose from that murky chaos, the sun of enlightenment, ordered by Providence to gladden and illuminate the world with his beams. The advent of PYFER & CO.

The Truly Fortunate and Fair Named

PYFER & CO.

In the 19th Century, dispelled like mist before the rising sun the night of mental darkness that had brooded over the world; and though their glimmering star had risen slowly above the horizon, it culminated with the quickness of the electric spark, and rapidly diffusing its luminous rays throughout the world, presented to the tranquil gaze of admiring millions, the semblance of the

ANCHOR OF HOPE.

Read the great good bestowed last month!

UNPRECEDENTED AND BRILLIANT LUCK!

The following Splendid Prizes sold the last four weeks.

$55,498. in Package Wholes, sent to an old and heretofore unlucky Correspondent residing in Santa Rosa County, Florida, who has often said his turn must soon come, and he was not disappointed. So much for perseverance.
$30,000, package of Quarters, sent to Tennessee.
$26,000, package of Quarters, sent to Alabama.
$18,000, package of Halves, sent to Mississippi.
$15,000, package of Wholes, sent to S. Carolina.
$12,000, in single Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$10,214, package of Halves, sent to Virginia.
$9,000, package of Wholes, sent to South Carolina.
$7,500, package of Halves, sent to North Carolina.

For Brilliant Prizes, always mail your orders,

PYFER & CO., 1 Light St., Baltimore.

☞ The most successful method to draw a Prize is to *Purchase a Package!* The experience of every day strengthens this declaration.

"No such word as Fail," at Pyfer & Co's.

☞ Forward your Orders without delay!

Splendid Schemes for July, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. July.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$10,412	78 Nos	12 drawn	$2 50	$10 00
2	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	1	4 00
5	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
6	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
7	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
8	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	18 00
9	30,360	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00
11	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
12	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
13	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
16	50,559	78 Nos	20 drawn	15	75 00
18 5 of	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
19	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	18 00
20	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
23	40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
25 3 of	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
26	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
27	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
28	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
29	12,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	4	13 00
30	65,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	20	80 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,

No 1. Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

June 30, 1853. 66—

MULES! MULES!! MULES!!!

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public of the Cape Fear region, that they will have for sale 60 of the finest young mules, ever raised in Kentucky, at Exypt, on Deep River, on the 27th and 28th inst., at Fayetteville on the 3d and 4th proximo, and at Elizabeth about the 7th.

The mules are out of thoroughbred mares, sired by the mammoth and warrior Jacks—the finest blood known. They are from fifteen to sixteen and a half hands high, smooth and handsome; equal in form for strength and action to the best horses. They do not hesitate to say that it is the finest lot of mules that has ever been drove to North Carolina. They respectfully invite all persons fond of looking at fine stock to give them a call and examine and look for themselves. They feel assured that no person will regret anything except not buying. Persons wishing any further particulars, will please address the undersigned at Fayetteville.

R. H. GRANT, Wilmington, N. C.,
Messrs. DUGALS, Elizabeth, do. and
Gen. HAYWOOD, Raleigh, do.
H. T. WILSON.

June 24, 1853. 64—2t.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living nine miles west of

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY.

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his former patrons, and his friends and the public at large, that he will, at the commencement of the next session, remove his station to the head of South Lowell Academy.

This institution is situated in a section of the State where a healthful climate, pure water, pleasant scenery, and a moral community furnish as many incitements to industry as are often to be found. Young men from any part of the State, or adjoining States, need fear no injurious effects from the climate, at South Lowell, while to those in the eastern portion of the State it offers a safe and pleasant retreat from the diseases incident to that region.

While no pains will be spared to improve the mind, it will not be forgotten that knowledge is valuable only when united with integrity of heart, and consequently every reasonable effort will be made to lead the minds of those intrusted to our care, to "remember their Creator in the days of their youth." There will be preaching at the Academy three or four times a month, and other religious exercises once or twice a week.

No Student will be permitted to remain who exerts an immoral influence, and none to return who does not attend diligently to his duties.

One competent assistant will be present at the commencement of the session, and another will immediately be obtained, if the interests of the Students demand.

Particular attention will be given to preparing young men for teachers.

Students can come by public conveyance to Hillsborough, 12 miles west, or to Oxford, 25 east of South Lowell, and at either place private conveyances can readily be obtained

Board will be furnished in the best families at $6 per month. Tuition—For beginners $10—For common and higher English $12,50—For Languages $15. To the sons of regular Ministers tuition will be furnished at one half the above rates.

Books can be obtained at South Lowell at the publisher's retail prices, adding only the cost of transportation.

The next session will commence on Wednesday, July 27, and the Class will be organized the same day.

JAMES A. DEAN.

June 13, 1853. 60—3t.

☞ Richmond C. Advocate; Message; Spirit of the Age; Newbernian; Wilmington Commercial; Fayetteville Observer, and Hillsboro' Recorder will please copy three times and send their bills to J. A. D.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will open on the 12th day of July next.

Terms of Tuition per Session of 5 months $7 50 to $15. Board with the trustees $5 per month.

The present principal, Mr. Jno. F. Dance, has had charge of this institution for the last 18 months, and has proven himself eminently qualified for the responsible station.

The object of the trustees has been from the start to afford a good School preparatory to any College in the country at so low a price as to make success certain—to effect this they place board at $5 per month, which is so low that it should not be estimated as a part of expense at all.

The School is located in Granville county, 9 miles west of Oxford, in a healthy, moral and pleasant neighborhood.

For further particulars, address

C. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES—Dr. Jas. A. Russell, Wm. Clement, Allen Walker, Jas. C. Cozart and L. P. Allen.

Tar River P. O., Granville Co., N. C. } 974 wt12J'y.

May 28th, 1853.

Female School.

MISS H. W. Merrill and Mrs Blood will open a school, at the rooms of the Masonic Lodge, on the 6th of July next, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses in the various branches pertaining to a thorough and accomplished education.

Terms of Tuition for the English branches,	$10
French Language,	5
Latin,	5
Pencil and fine Crayon drawing,	15
Oil Painting,	20
Music on the Piano and Guitar,	20
Instruction in vocal music gratis.	

Lessons in embroidery and needle-work given, if desired.

Raleigh, June 10, 1853. 60—2m.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, HILLSBOROUGH STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE tenth Session of this institution will begin on Wednesday, the 6th of July as heretofore advertised and end the first week in December.

There are a few vacancies in the boarding department of the Institute, and early application will be necessary to ensure admittance.

For further information address

BENNET T. BLAKE, Principal.

June 9, 1853. 59—4t.

Warrenton, N. C., FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 13th of June ensuing. Term as heretofore. Those who may desire more particular information can have a circular sent to them. Address

DANIEL TURNER, President.

Warrenton, N. C., May 26th, 1853. 56—t20J'e.

Oxford Male Academy.

THE next session of the Oxford Male Academy will commence the 2nd Monday in July.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
T. J. HORNER, Assistant.

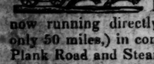
Oxford, June 2nd, 1853. 58—5w.

THE next session of the subscriber's School will commence the 7th of July next.

The class which goes to College leaves room for a few boys. ALEX. WILSON.

Melville, Alamance Co., June 5, 1853. 60—3w

TO THE TRAVELLING COMMUNITY.



THE Stage line formerly run from Raleigh via Nashville to Rocky Mount, by SPRINGS & McLEAN is now running directly to Wilson Depot, (a distance of only 50 miles,) in connection with the Mail line on the Plank Road and Steamboat via Greenville to Washington, N. C. Also, in connection with the Train of cars running North past Wilson at 7 P. M. Also, (when persons going South wish,) by leaving Raleigh at 5 A. M., connect with the 4 P. M. Train of cars running South, reaching Wilmington at 8 or 9 P. M. same days.

Leave Raleigh Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Leave Wilson Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

JOHN M. McLEAN, Proprietor.

Raleigh, June 2d, 1853. 57—3t.

☞ Register, Wilmington Journal (weekly) Washington Whig and Plymouth News will please copy 3 times and send accounts to this office.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS,

SITUATED in the County of Stokes, on the North side of the Sauratown Mountain, two and a quarter miles West of the County-seat, Danbury, fifteen miles East of the Pilot Mountain, fifteen miles North-west of Germanton, and eight miles West of Martin's Lime Kiln, in the immediate vicinity of the Hanging Rock, Shevelnitz Cascade and Moor's Nob, the highest peak of Sauratown, being three hundred feet higher than the Pilot.

Encouraged by the liberal feelings of a large number of persons the last two seasons, the subscribers have recently made considerable improvement for the accommodation of the public, and are now prepared to receive visitors.

The Spring is a strong and bold Chalybeate. As to the medicinal properties of the water we would refer to the many invalids who have visited the place and been restored to health and strength.

Terms of board for a single person,

Per meal,	25 cents,
" day,	75 "
" week,	$4 50 "

Children and servants half price—horses fed at 50 cents per day. Rent of cabins (without board) $3 per week. T. & J. F. REDDICK.

June 6th, 1853. 60—6w.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Raleigh, in December last, a negro boy named WILLIS PERRY. Said negro is about 5 feet high, very black, and shows the teeth, which are large and white, very plainly. He is bow-legged, one leg more crooked than the other. He has a peculiar scar on one of his forefingers, extending from joint to joint. He will no doubt attempt to pass as a free man under an assumed name.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said negro to the subscriber at Raleigh, and twenty dollars for the confinement so that I get him again.

BENJ. TROLLINGER.

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 52—tf.

IMPORTANT AND CHEERING NEWS!

PARISEN & KING'S

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS,

FOR ROANOKE AND JAMESTOWN.

REDUCED RATES AND INCREASED EXPEDITION, &c., &c., &c.

THE proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent below the old HUMBUG MONOPOLY.

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of Humbug, Imposition and Monopoly!

☞ Be sure to order your goods by PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st, N. Y, and Bollingbrook street, Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.

V. D. Groner,	Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack,	Farmville, Va.
Wm Bailey,	Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule,	Richmond, Va.
W. Bagby,	Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor,	Charlottesville, Va.
John Campbell,	Weldon, N. C.
John Nutt,	Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner,	Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid,	Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings,	Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet,	Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce,	Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield,	Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke,	Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen,	Littleton, N. C.

☞ NOTICE. Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships,

VIRGINIA, N. CAROLINA & TENNESSEE.

June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

IMPORTANT EXPRESS NOTICE.

Beware of Imposition and Humbug Monopoly!

WE feel called upon, prompted by a sense of duty to the public and ourselves, to caution the numerous patrons and friends of PARISEN & KING'S Express, throughout Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, against "Hand Bills" and Advertisements, issued by a certain Express Company, long known to the Merchants of the South, (especially Virginia and North Carolina,) as the "TARDY AND EXORBITANT MONOPOLY."

This *fast Express* wishes to impress upon the mind of the public, that they have effected arrangements for EXCLUSIVE EXPRESS PRIVILEGES, on the Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, and thus lead the public to suppose that no other Express can run on the ships. To settle this matter definitely, and to place it in its *true light* before the public at large, we will only say, that we have been running our Express on the steamship "ROANOKE" since she made her second trip, and will continue to run until she makes her *last trip*; and, on the 16th inst., will make our first Express shipment on board the new and magnificent Steamship "JAMESTOWN,"—and which Expresses will be under the charge of OUR OWN SPECIAL MESSENGERS. Freight and Packages will be taken, and delivered with our usual promptness, and at the same low rates as heretofore—which will be at least 40 per cent. below the charges of the "SELF-STYLED EXCLUSIVE EXPRESS COMPANY," as we are aware they must do a large business, and their patrons pay big prices, for the privilege of having a small room on board the ships, for which PARISEN & KING offered the sum of ($47,000) *Forty-Seven Thousand Dollars* for a five years contract.

We will again and lastly state to the public and our patrons, that as OUR interests are largely identified with the increasing enterprise of the South, and the general direction of the business under the present superintendence of the firm, who permanently resides in Petersburg, Va., we call for a continuation of that liberal patronage as heretofore conferred upon us, and a general support of that principle and system of "Economy, Punctuality, and Expedition," as first introduced in the Express business by us, and upon which all may depend on its being carried out to the letter. PARISEN & KING.

JAS. H. KING, Second Barclay street, N. Y.
WM. B. PARISEN, Bollingbrook and 2d St., Petersburg, Va.

June 9th, 1853. 60—8t.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

VIRGINIA and Tennessee Railroad.

PARISEN & KING take great pleasure in informing Merchants and others of this city, &c., that they have effected an arrangement with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company for the EXCLUSIVE privilege of running a DAILY EXPRESS, per Mail Trains, over their line from Lynchburg, Va., (there connecting with stages,) to all points in Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, and will commence operations on the 16th of June.

☞ Due notice will be given of the various routes, Agents, &c.

☞ Bear in mind, although we have the *exclusive* right to run an Express on this line, it will be one for the *accommodation* of the public, and not an *exorbitant monopolizing imposition*. PARISEN & KING.

June 9th, 1853. 60—

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN NORFOLK AND NEW YORK.

PASSAGE and Fare, (State room included,) only $8. The swift and elegant Steamship's,

JAMESTOWN & ROANOKE,

being fitted in every respect according to the Act of Congress, will leave Norfolk for New York every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock, with the United States mail, arriving in New York early the next day.

Returning, they will leave New York every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon, and arrive at Norfolk the following day.

For Passage apply on Board, or to

J. M. SMITH & BROTHER, Norfolk, Va.

June 9th, 1853. 59—3mpd.

AFTER THE TRADE.

THE Subscribers having fully made up their minds to enter into the Hardware Trade would take this occasion to say that they are constantly receiving and intend keeping a more general assortment than has ever been kept in this town, and at prices lower than the lowest—neither of us are "experienced Carpenters," but experienced dealers, and will sell Carpenters Tools and Hardware generally, lower than any other "live man" and no mistake—all we ask from our friends at home and abroad is a trial, and if we do not prove what we say—QUIT US!

R. Smith's corner, cheap side—opposite E. L. Harding's. EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, June 13, 1853. 60—

$20 REWARD!

RUNAWAY from Elijah Malone, on the 14th of May last, near Gordonton, Person County, a negro boy by the name of WILLIAM. Said negro is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a pale yellow color, rather slender built, and round shoulders; he has a large mouth, front teeth broad and white; he has a wild look when spoken to, and is slow to answer; he has a very rough and bumpy face, and there may be some scars on the fingers of one of his hands, occasioned by a burn; he has remarkably kinky hair for a mulatto, and walks rather bow-legged. When he was last heard from he had on a black coat, either Broadcloth or Alpacca, dark pantaloons and a black round-crowned hat. His father was a free man, by the name of Bush, and he may attempt to pass under that name, I have bought the said boy from Elijah Malone, and I will give the reward of twenty dollars to any person who will deliver said boy to me, two miles East of Prospect Hill, in Orange County, or confine him in any Jail, so that I can get him. HENRY MALONE.

June 9th, 1853. 976—5tw.

Castalia High School.

MR. AND MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON, Principals.

THE Summer Term in the male and female departments will commence on Tuesday morning, the 5th of July. Circulars furnished on Application to the Principals.

Castalia, Nash Co., N. C. June 10, 1853. 60—4t.

MONEY! MONEY!!

WHEREAS, for a period of twenty years we have diligently studied how we might best ameliorate the pecuniary condition of the Human Family, and deserve the applaudits of mankind. We are now happy almost beyond the power of expression, to impart the joyous intelligence that the hour has come when we can proclaim to the Nations of the earth the completion of our extended labors in the announcement that we have found out at last the process by which riches may be easily acquired, and a most extraordinary fact is, that we give to the world, *gratis*, the offspring of these wearisome researches, which consumed nearly a quarter of a century in gestation, asking ourselves for revealing this "open sesame" nothing but the delightful assurance that mankind will be at last convinced of the practicability of garnering a golden harvest through the medium of

PYFER & CO.,

The Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed Lottery BROKERS,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Let not a few frowns of Fortune cast you down:
She were not Fortune if she did not frown
Those who in patience bear her scorns awhile
Are those on whom, at last, she most will smile.

MOST GLORIOUS SUCCESS!

PRFER & CO. sold and paid last month a Mountain of Prizes!

EVERY DRAWING TELLS A CHEERING TALE!

☞ The most successful method to draw a Prize is to *Purchase a Package!* The experience of every day strengthens this declaration.

"*No such word as Fail,*" at Pyfer & Co's.

☞ Forward your Orders without delay!

Splendid Schemes for June, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. June.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$10	$35 00
2	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
3	21,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
4	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	44 00
6	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	20 00
7	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
8	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
9	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
10	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	16 00
11	55,498	75 Nos	11 drawn	15	58 00
13	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	30 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	31,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
16	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
17	24,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
20	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
21	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	30,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	36 00
23	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
24	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
25	70,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	30	88 00
27	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
28	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	20 00
29	33,461	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
30	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets, can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of the paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

May 30, 1853. 56—

ADAMS & CO'S

New York, Virginia & N. Carolina,

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS.

Per United States Mail Steamers, Roanoke and Jamestown, Seaboard and Roanoke and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the Merchants and other citizens of Raleigh, and all other towns in the vicinity, that we have effected arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Companies for exclusive express privileges on that route, and having a permanent connection with the Seaboard and Roanoke and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, we are now prepared to forward to and from New York, Merchandise and packages of every description and size with dispatch, and at greatly reduced rates.

Our express will leave New York, every Wednesday and Saturday, by the splendid steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, alternately.

Goods will be received at our New York office, 59 Broadway, until half past 3 o'clock, on the day of sailing.

Merchants and others ordering goods from New York are requested to order by ADAMS & Co's Steamship Express.

Our Inland Express, for the rapid conveyance of Merchandise, Packages, Jewelry, Specie, Bank Notes, and all other valuables, will leave New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore daily in charge of special Messengers, going through with mail speed.

ADAMS & CO, Fayetteville St.

SAMUEL E. PHILLIPS, Agent.

NOTICE.

Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond intended for shipment, Per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, will hereafter be received by Messrs. Adams & Co., 59 Broadway, who are the only authorized agents for Express privileges, by those Steamships.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS,
32, Broadway, New York.

June 10th, 1853. 59—6t.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS. Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

THIS Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber,

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C. April 15, 1853. 48—tf.

HERRINGS. 60 bbls. No. 1 trim'd—W. T. Sutton's curing.
30 bbls. No. 1 family roe, W. T. Sutton's curing.
30 half bbls. No. 1 roe do do

For sale by

A. & H. HARRIS.

Norfolk, Jan. 5th, 1853. 59—1m.

Standing Three-ply Collars, 75 doz. just received at HARDING'S.

June 13, 1853. 60—

NOVELTY WORKS

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

MR. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to exchange Merchandizing for Agriculture, offers for sale all his Real Estate in the town of Tarborough, to wit:

His Store Lot on the Court-House square, well known as "The Brick Store," with all necessary ware-houses and other buildings for merchandizing.

This Lot is considered one of the most desireable in Town, and has been tenanted as a place of trade without intermission ever since the foundation of the town.

Also, the residence of the subscriber, which has a good dwelling-house of five rooms, a basement and cellar, and all necessary buildings for a town residence—good fruit garden, &c.

The residence is located in one of the best neighborhoods of the town, and was successively occupied by the late Joseph B. Lloyd, James Weddell, and the late Henry I. Toole.

All the buildings and improvements are in good repair

Also, for sale a well assorted Stock of Goods.

JOSEPH H. BOWDITCH.

Tarborough, April 14th, 1853. 44—tf

SAM'L M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.

WILSON & GRICE,

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,

Portsmouth, Va.

GIVE their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of very description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, do.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Ch'f Eng. Central Rail Road.

May 2, 1853. 48—1y.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petesburg, Virginia May 5th, 1852. 52—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, *Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.*

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of

100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Breastpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armlets,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry, and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

Candles! Candles!! A supply of Sperm and Adamantine Candles, very good and at reduced prices—may be had of P. F. PESCUD.

February 22d, 1853.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,

ARE now receiving their supply of their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1853. 94—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenienee of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

The Best Work on Fruit Trees ever Published.

THE FRUIT GARDEN, a Treatise intended to illustrate and explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees, the Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Prunning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c., the laying out and arranging different kinds or Orchards and Gardens, the selection af suitable varieties for different purposes and localities, gathering and preserving Fruits, treatment of Diseases, destruction of Insects, description and uses of Implements, &c., illustrated with upwards one hundred and fifty Figures, representing different parts of Trees, all practical operations, forms of trees, Designs for Plantations, and Implements, &c. by P. Barry, of Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, New York, 1 vol. 12 mo. 3d edition. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 18th, 1853.

TO MERCHANTS—IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

TO the Public—*A perfect Luxury in Summ* and Winter. The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

ALSO, constantly on hand the much improved shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c. manufactured in various styles. pairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.

J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.

Raleigh March 1, 1853. 32

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!

WHITE, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped, and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass do., Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton do., Black and Fancy Alapaca do., Plaid and Fancy Cassimere do., Blk. Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks, Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas do.; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety; Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings do., rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchifs, plain and fancy borders, Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats, plain and fancy Lawn do., fancy Silk do. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves, Black do, Lisle and Linen do., Washed Norway do., Fine Doe do., Black Colored Silk do., Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose do. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar, Sycamore street.

Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

NOTICE.

IN accordance with a decree of Wake Court of Equity, at Spring Term, 1853, I shall offer for sale on Friday, the 3d day of June next, at Stricklands Store in Wake County, a tract of land owned by the late Berry Bunn containing about four hundred and eighteen acres and lying on the west-side of Moccasin Creek and bounded by the lands of Code Bunn and others; also on the same day two tracts of land in Franklin County, one containing about sixty acres, adjoining the lands of Obediah Strickland and others, and the other on Moccasin Creek containing by estimation three hundred and seventy two acres. The two last named tracts to be sold on the premises.

Terms of sale six and twelve months credit, bond and good security required.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. M.

April 28, 1853. 47—

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Headstones*, and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *grindstones*, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

Scientific and Practical Works.

THE Complete Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by [illegible] Editor of the American Miller, New York. ... drawings of the most approved machinery ... Turner's Companion, containing instruct[illegible] centric